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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 2. BOMBAY : SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1935 PRICE ONE ANNA

Depressed State Of New Yark Cotton Market

Effect Of Impending Gold Clause Decision

Govt. To Stem Debacle In Commodity Prices

Precautionary Legislative Measures Contemplated

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".)

NEW YORK, January 12.

Implications of the impending Gold Clause decision are the paramount depressing factor, despite the growing competitive position of American cotton in relation to the Indian crop and the resulting somewhat more spirited Far Eastern buying.

GOVT. TO STEM DEBACLE

While initial effects of the possible adverse gold decision will be undoubtedly strongly deflationary, it is believed that the Government is likely to anticipate such an outcome through precautionary legislative measures designed to stem the possible debacle in commodity prices.

The consumption of cotton in the month of December is estimated at 425,000 as against 347,000 in 1933.

Who Will Occupy Assembly Gadi?

Bright Chances For Sir Abdur Rahim

BOMBAY, January 13.

Considerable significance is attached to the pronouncement made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., last night, at the dinner held in his honour at the Islam Club, on the question of the Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly, which has been a topic of much speculation. In view of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board at Delhi very shortly to decide "inter alia", the putting of a Congress candidate for the Presidentship of the Assembly, the statement of Mr. Jinnah throws much light on this question.

Though Mr. Jinnah had come unprepared to make a speech, Mr. Kajiji, ex-Justice of Bombay High Court, who presided over this occasion requested Mr. Jinnah to speak on this burning question of the presidentship of the Assembly.

UNITY STRESSED

Mr. Jinnah, emphasising unity among all sections of people in the country at this juncture, said regarding the presidentship of the Assembly: "Though I have no particular opinion as to who should be the President, I admit that the President must be a capable, efficient and clean person."

He added: "I can tell you one thing, that is, in the present Assembly there are people who possess these qualities and there will be no difficulty to find a suitable man. The man selected must command respect among all parties and should be capable of rising to the occasion."

SIR A. RAHIM'S CHANCES

This indirect statement of Mr. Jinnah, coming as it does, at an important moment shows that the wind is blowing in favour of Sir Abdur Rahim, who can satisfy all the sections of the Assembly.

Further inquiries elicited by the "United Press" in responsible circles lends credence to the fact that Sir Abdur Rahim's chances for speakership are very bright. It is surmised that the Congress is likely to support Sir Rahim's candidature if they are not putting their own candidate.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

It is also understood that Government, so far, have not made up their mind on this question. However it is not likely they will oppose any candidate even if he is from the Congress Party, provided he is impartial, conscientious, and capable of giving rulings on important issues.

The attitude of the Government is stated to be to see a proper man who is capable of looking impartially and dispationately in the Assembly chair.

So it is unlikely Government will oppose Sir Abdur Rahim.

WHO WILL LEAD INDEPENDENTS?

Another point in favour of Sir Abdur Rahim is, if he goes to the Assembly chair, Mr. Jinnah can lead the Independent Party. Hence there will be no rivalry for Party Leadership between them. Under these circumstances it is viewed that Sir Rahim has got the best chance for Presidentship.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

So far as the Deputy President is concerned as it is unlikely that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and the Congressmen of his stamp agree to become Deputy President, and in that case the names of Swamy Venkatacha'am Chetty from Madras and Mr. Akhil Dutt from Bengal are mentioned as likely candidates for Deputy Presidentship.—United Press.

MRS. PANDIT LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

Move To Secure Transfer Of Jawaharlal?

ALLAHABAD, January 12.

On receipt of a report that Mrs. Motilal Nehru has suddenly taken seriously ill in Bombay, Mrs. Pundit, her daughter left this morning for Bombay.

It is reported that efforts are being made by influential persons here to secure the transfer of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to Bombay.—A.P.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

BAREILLY, (By Mail).

Mrs. Kaul, mother-in-law of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arriv-

Mrs. Motilal Nehru's Health

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru had a mild attack of paralysis yesterday, and her condition remains unchanged to-day. It is reported, however, that there is no cause for anxiety.—A. P.

ed here from Bhowali. Being asked about the health of Mrs. Kamala Nehru she said that Mrs. Kama Nehru was not better. Her temperature still remained 100 deg. and the treatment of Dr. R. K. Kackar was being continued.

The climate of Bhowali has proved beneficial to her health.—A. P.

BENGAL COMMERCE AND INDO-BURMA TRADE

Calcutta Conference Discusses Future Relations

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce convened a conference of representatives of various commercial organisations in Bengal to consider the question in relation to Indo-Burma trade arising out of the proposed separation of Burma from India.

Sir Edward Benthal, Mr. S. D.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SESSION FILM

Banned By Peshawar Authorities

PESHAWAR, Jan. 12.

On the ground that there are some objectionable feature in it, the film of the Bombay Congress session which was to have been exhibited at the Peshwar Cinema has been banned by the authorities in the Frontier.—A.P.

Gladstone, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. A. L. Ojha, Sir Badridas Goenka, Mr. Adamjee Hajee Mr. Dawood Quoreshi and others attended the conference.

Although no definite decision was arrived at, it is understood the representatives expressed the opinion that they won't like to commit themselves to any trade convention with Burma at the present time particularly as long as the various disabilities imposed on Indians in Burma were not removed.

Another conference will be held next week in this connection.—United Press.

POLITICAL FREEDOM FIRST

Social Emancipation Follows But Not Precedes

MADRAS INTER-'VARSITY DEBATE

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

That "Social emancipation must precede political emancipation" was the subject of an interesting Inter-University Debate held this evening at the Anderson Hall, under the auspices of the Madras University Students' Union.

Mr. Shamadas of the Pachiappa's College, Madras, in moving the resolution stressed the need of social emancipation which should alone precede the political advance of a country. He maintained that no Nation has obtained political freedom except by a continuous and persistent policy of social emancipation.

Mr. Abbas, of the United Provinces Debating Team, opposed in a brilliant speech characterised by wit and wisdom. He maintained that it is only when political emancipation precedes that of social emancipation it will be possible to organise the social life of the country, in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Mr. Sanji of the Teachers' College, Madras, and Mr. L. V. Singh of the U.P. Debating Team, further supported the propostion while Mr J. P. Sinha of the U.P. Team and Mr. Ramachandra of the Loyala College opposed the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and declared lost by a big majority.—United Press.

HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK

Mahatma Discusses Details With Birla And Thakkar

NEW DELHI, January 12.

Gandhiji had just returned after visiting the Delhi Cattle Breeding Farm and was about to take some rest when a message from Mrs. Pundit, Allahabad, stating that Mrs. Motilal Nehru had an attack of paralysis was shown to him. Gandhiji was pained by the news and wired for further information.

Thereafter he gave up his intention to take rest, and held a discussion on details relating to Harijan uplift work with Messrs Birla, Thakkar and Malkhani.

Draft bye-laws drawn up in this connection have been handed to Gandhiji, and he will revise and recast them.

The Ahmedabad dispute is now under discussion.—A.P.

J. P. C. REPORT AND SOCIALISTS

To-morrow's Protest Meeting At Chowpatty

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on Monday (January 14) at 6 p.m. on the Chowpatty sands, to denounce the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and to call upon the Congress to start a mass agitation against it.

A resolution will be moved asking the Congress to adopt a policy of wrecking the coming constitution. Leaders of the Party will address the meeting. Representatives of the All-India Trades Union Congress and the National Federation of Trades Unions have been invited to address the meeting.

News has been received in Peshawar that on the occasion of Id-ul-Fitr two dozen members of a Hindu family voluntarily embraced Islam in Tangi village in District of Peshawar.

Vote For Congress Candidates

Two Simple Tests For Voters' Guidance

Socialist Programme In Keeping With Karachi Resolution

PEOPLE'S CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC NEEDS MUST BE SATISFIED

While deploring the half-hearted policy adopted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in neither running the Municipal election nor issuing definite instructions that no Congressman should contest the elections in his individual capacity, Mr. S. A. Brelvi made an appeal to the voters of the Municipal Corporation, to support Congressmen who had stood candidates in the ensuing elections, at a meeting held in the Nappoo Hall on Saturday night to support the candidature of Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas and J. C. Maitra of the Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, invited the voters to eliminate all other considerations and apply the simple tests whether the candidates were not sincere Congressmen and whether their programme was not one which was comprehensive and conceived in the interests of the people.

Mr. Brelvi who presided at the meeting said he had come there to request them to divide their votes equally between all candidates who were Congressmen. He was one of those who deplored the attitude adopted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in regard to the forthcoming Municipal elections. It should have either officially contested the election and set up its own candidates or put a ban on any Congressman standing for election in his individual capacity. It had adopted neither of these courses but had merely contented itself with appealing to the voters to give their votes to those Congressmen who had participated in the struggle for freedom. In adopting this half-hearted policy, it had neither helped those Congressmen who stood as candidates for elections nor enhanced the prestige of the Congress.

DUTY OF VOTERS.

For surely, if it was advisable for individual Congressmen, especially those who had taken a leading part in the national struggle, to contest the elections in their individual capacity, it could not be wrong for them to do so as official candidates of the Congress. Nobody contended now that it was prejudicial to the cause of the Congress for Congressmen to enter the Municipal or local bodies. On the contrary the municipal and local bodies constituted the most effective instrument for pushing forward the constructive programme of the Congress. Therefore, in his opinion the B.P.C.C. was guilty of having neglected its duty by refusing to contest the Municipal elections As a result of its attitude those Congressmen who had stood for election, had been deprived of the invaluable organisational support which they could have secured. But it was no use crying over spilt milk. It was the duty of the voters, who were Congress-minded and who had the true interest of the City at heart to make up for the mistake committed by the B.P.C.C. and act as if those Congressmen, who were contesting the elections, were doing so as representing the Congress. Not only must they vote for such candidates but they must, each of them, become propagandists for them and induce as many other voters as possible also to vote for them. They must, indeed, supply to these candidates the organizational help which the B.P.C.C. should have done.

COMMUNAL VOTING.

There was, Mr. Brelvi continued, another and most important reason why they must do so. It was a notorious and most unfortunate fact that though they had joint electorates for Municipal elections for a number of years, elections in this City still continued to be run virtually on communal or sectarian lines except in very rare cases—with the result that the communal spirit was reflected and prevailed to a most unfortunate extent in the deliberations and decisions of the Corporation. This was a record of which the City could not be proud and if there was no other reason, he should have liked the B.P.C.C. to have run the election in order to end this scandal. "We, as Congressmen," Mr. Brelvi said, "claim to be true Nationalist. It is our duty, therefore, to fight this evil of communalism. If we are true to the Congress, we cannot vote in any electon as Hindus or Muslims, Christians or Parsis, as Gujeratis or Marathis, as South Indians or Bengalees but as citizens of a great City. And our duty in this respect becomes doubly imperative in view of the recent mandate given by the Bombay session of the Congress.

Under the new constitution of the Congress, no Congressmen can remain a member of a Communal organisation. If this provision has any meaning, it means this that a Congressman must, in every walk of public life rise above communal and sectional considerations and must act as a true Nationalist."

THE SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

Another feature of Municipal elections in Bombay hitherto had been that, except in the case of the Municipal Nationalist Party that was formed under the auspices of the late Vithalbhai Patel, no definite Municipal programme was placed by individual candidates or groups of candidates before the voters who had therefore been invariably guided in their choice of representatives either by communal or personal considerations. If the B. P. C. C. had decided to run the elections, it would certainly have placed a definite programme of civic reconstruction before the voters. That deficiency had, however, been supplied by the Congress Socialist Party which had the distinction of being the

(Continued on page 4.)

AMENDMENT TO CONGRESS CREED

Bihar Provincial Committee For Substitution Of Words

"TRUTHFUL AND NON-VIOLENT"

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Jan. 12.

Whether the words "truthful and non-violent" will be substituted in place of "peaceful and legitimate" in the creed of Congress was the item that evoked heated discussion in a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee held at Sadaqat Ashram, Dighaghat, Patna, Srikrishna presiding.

Girish Tewari of Chapra proposed a resolution to the effect that there was no necessity of substituting of those words. The resolution was duly seconded.

The counter resolution that words "truthful and non-violent" be substituted, was moved by another member, which was followed by a heated debate.

The counter resolution having been put to vote was declared carried by 70 to 42 votes.

CONGRESS AND JINNAH

M. L. A's Plans For Solid Opposition To J. P. C. Scheme

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12

Information has been received from Bombay that Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will arrive here on January 16, on which day the meeting of the Congress Working Committee commences.

Much importance is being attached by the Congress circles to Mr. Jinnah's having agreed to reach here five days before the commencement of the session of the Assembly. This will enable the Congress leaders and the Congress Party in the Assembly on one side and Mr. Jinnah and his party on the other, to have a free and frank exchange of ideas, which, the Congress circles hope, will lead to formulation of an agreed line of action in the Assembly with a view to maintain solidarity of the opposition parties in all the matters, specially the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report.—United Press.

LANCASHIRE DELEGATION TO INDIA?

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Although official confirmation is lacking the "Financial Times" understands that a Lancashire cotton trade delegation will visit India by the end of this year to participate in the negotiations to review duties on cotton piece-goods in connection with the new trade agreement.—Reuter.

PT. MALAVIYAJI

Goes To Delhi On Thursday

BENARES, Jan. 12.

Pandit Malaviya's wound has healed up and he was able this morning to visit the temple of Sri Viswanathji for worship. He is expected to leave for Delhi on 17th in order to help the Nationalist Party in its work both inside the Assembly and outside.

Mrs. Malaviya has improved but the pain in her left hand and fingers still persists. It is feared that several weeks must elapse before her hand and fingers become normal.—A. P.

138160

"Prime Mover In Prosecution"

"Mr. Dinshaw Is Prejudiced Against Accused"

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ALLEGATIONS

Significance Of Radio Message Pointed Out

"Mr. F. E. Dinshaw is the prime-mover in this prosecution. He is the moving spirit. The Director of the Bank, prosecutor, investigator, all rolled up into one. The policeman, director, collector of evidence, and a witness and last but not least the Solicitor."

With this description, Mr. S. G. Velinker, Counsel for Mrs. Goolbai Petit, characterised the evidence of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who he said was an interested witness, prejudiced against the accused.

When Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the "Petit Case," on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. F. J. Coltman, counsel for the prosecution, brought to the notice of the Magistrate, that he took serious exception to the observation made by Mr. Velinker in his address yesterday that Mr. Colah was offered a "bribe" or a "bait" to get valuable information.

Mr. Velinker replied that he was very cautious in the choice of his words, and had used the well chosen expression "to placate Colah" and emphatically denied that he had used the words "bribe" or "bait."

Mr. Velinker resuming his arguments for the defence said that, with reference to the entry of Rs. 8,525 paid to Mr. Colah on account of Mr. Jehangir Petit "as costs," he had relied on the statement of the account of Mr. Jehangir Petit with the Provident Investment Co., produced by Mr. F.E. Dinshaw.

Counsel then referred the interview which Mrs. Goolbai Petit had with Mr. Colah, in regard to the raising of a loan from the Central Bank of India on the Sheikh Memon Street property, and Khetwadi property.

Whose Property?

The prosecution case was that the properties and the jewellery belonged to Mrs. Goolbai Petit and yet it appeared from the diary entries of Mr. Colah that it was Dinbai, who visited Mr. Colah. It was she who was consulted by Mr. Colah and not Mrs. Goolbai Petit. Counsel submitted that if Dinbai had nothing to do with these transactions, why should she be consulted by the Solicitor.

Mr. Colah's explanation was that he obtained the consent of Dinbai "for his own protection," as Goolbai changed her mind often. Counsel submitted that this explanation was very unsatisfactory and should be discarded.

Mr. Velinker further submitted that the entries from the diary of Mr. Colah were inadmissible as evidence, as these were notes merely to refresh his memory and in a criminal prosecution of this nature it would be "highly dangerous" to rely upon Mr. Colah's verbal accuracy.

Mr. Velinker submitted that the evidence of Mr. Colah should not be relied on.

F. E. Dinshaw's Evidence

Counsel then commented on the evidence of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. Mr. Velinker said "he is the prime mover in this prosecution. He is the moving spirit. The Director of the Bank, prosecutor, investigator all rolled up into one. The policeman, director, collector of evidence and a witness and last but not the least the solicitor.

The main feature of his evidence was that Dwarkadass had told him a large number of jewels had been left over after the selection Dwarkadass had made of the jewels offered as security to the Provident Investment Co., by Mrs. Goolbai Petit.

These jewels were not selected because there had been a difference of opinion as to their valuation.

Counsel submitted that this evidence could not be accepted as direct evidence to prove that there were any jewels left with Mrs. Goolbai Petit after the pledge to the Provident Investment Company. This was the evidence on which the prosecution relied to corroborate the evidence of Mr. Dwarkadass Jugolkishore.

Counsel's Query

Now, how did Mr. Dinshaw, a director of 30 or 40 Limited Companies, a gentleman who took an active interest in the affairs of the Bank of India, remember after a lapse of five years this statement made by Mr. Dwarkadass? asked Counsel.

We are asked to rely, Mr. Velinker said on his bare word and unaided memory for there is no note or record of this statement of Mr. Dwarkadass to Mr. Dinshaw, that on November 21, 1929 at an interview Mr. Dwarkadass had with Mr. Dinshaw, the former had said "Mrs. Goolbai had a number of jewels which he had not selected."

In cross-examination Mr. Dinshaw had admitted that "except the jewellery pledged with the Provident Investment Co. by Mrs. Goolbai I have not seen any jewellery belonging to Mrs. Goolbai or alleged to belong to Mrs. Goolbai." Counsel submitted that this was an important admission which proved that he could not give any direct evidence as to the existence of the jewellery.

"Interested Party."

That being the case, counsel said, it was not necessary to waste more time over the evidence of Mr. Dinshaw except to show the active part played by Mr. Dinshaw, by no means a disinterested or independent witness.

Counsel added: "It is too well-known what tricks memory plays with man. The vagaries of a man's memory are proverbial." For that reason and because Mr. Dinshaw was neither an independent nor a disinterested witness, his evidence should not be relied upon in this case.

In fact, counsel continued, Mr. Dinshaw was an interested witness and was prejudiced against the accused. His bare word should not, therefore, be accepted.

Magistrate: What is your ground for saying he is prejudiced against the accused?

Mr. Velinker: I am coming to that. There is not one ground but many grounds with which I shall be presently dealing with.

"Exaggerated Evidence."

Mr. Dinshaw has tried to "embellish" and "exaggerate" his evidence, Mr. Velinker continued, for although Mr. Dinshaw stated that he was offered jewels to any extent of "any value" for the loan of Rs. 2,25,000 which Mr. Colah was negotiating with the Provident Investment Co. on behalf of Mrs. Goolbai, there was no corroboration of such a statement or offer having ever been made to him by Mr Colah. This is an exaggeration which tested by reason no one could accept. For who would offer jewels to the extent "of any value" for a loan of Rs. 225,000?

Mr. Dinshaw has not been able to support this statement by producing any note or entry.

He again wanted the Court to accept his bare word and rely on his memory. Counsel submitted that this statement was made to create the impression and to lend support to the statement made by Mr Dwarkadas that Mrs. Goolbai had some jewels left with her after the selection was made for the Provident Investment Co

"WORTHLESS DISCLAIMER"

Counsel then referred to Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's activities in this case. He said he was going to prove that Mr. Dinshaw was deeply interested in this prosecution. Mr. Velinker said; "he disclaims that he was the principal instrument in getting this prosecution filed. That is a disclaimer which I call worthless."

On Mr. Dinshaw's own testimony, Counsel said it was abundantly clear that he had assisted the Bank to prepare the case. He admits that he gave instructions to Messrs Captain and Vaidya, and also admits that he has been collecting evidence with reference to the principal charge From this, counsel said he was entitled to infer that not only was he collecting evidence but was also inviting witnesses. He had been playing the part of an investigating officer—a police officer—"A solicitor of the High Court in the garb of an investigating officer", counsel remarked and continued: "He is there in the capacity of a judge; not only as an investigating officer, he assumes the role of a judge and if he thought any evidence he was able to get was relevant, it was he who sent them to the Bank's solicitors".

Mr. Velinkar asked the Court to observe the fact that Mr. Dinshaw was a witness in this case, and yet the selection of the evidence rested with him and where Mr. Captain and Mr. Blunt, the solicitors of the Bank failed, Mr. Dinshaw succeeded.

RADIO MESSAGE.

Proceeding Mr. Velinker referred to the genesis of the letter of the Tikka Raja of Kapurthala. Counsel referred to the radio messages which passed between Mr. Sethna ahd Mr. Dinshaw on board the ship in which the Maharaja of Kapurthala was travelling and said Mr. R. D. Sethna was the channel through which Mr. Dinshaw obtained an interview with the Maharaja in order to warn him against the serious consequences which would follow if his son the Tikka Raja helped the Petits Mr. Dinshaw made it clear to the Maharaja that the letter was both "perjury and forgery".

NEW DANGER TO BOMBAY'S HEALTH

Six Deaths From Tetanus Repoted: Doctors Warn Public

Tetanus is assuming dangerous proportion in the city and has already claimed not less than three victims before the week-end.

Inquiries made in the K. E. M. Hospital show that patients either due to fall or burns, sustain injuries which suddenly develop into tetanus through having been neglected before they are admitted into the hospital.

Not less than six victims are lying in the K.E.M. Hospital and the doctors warn that great care and precaution should be taken by the citizens.

Janardhan Pandurang More a young boy died on Friday of tetanus following compound fractures of left fore-arm due to accidental fall on the road.

Another victim named Baboo Ratnoo working in the Murarji Goculdas Mill underwent the grim ordeal for four hours and died yesterday.

Only ten days ago, it is stated a Hindu woman named Malitabai who was scalded which developed into tetanus and added one more victim to the disease.

The City Coroner recorded verdicts of death due to tetanus.

SAVED FROM DROWNING

Bombay Police Rescue Nine Persons From Sinking Craft

Nine persons who were helplessly tossed about in a country craft which fast sinking five miles off Bombay, were saved by a Bombay City Police patrol launch on Thursday afternoon.

A police launch bound in connection with the duties of the incoming English mail, it appears, saw the frantic signals of two fishermen in a boat in the harbour.

The fishermen told the Police officers that a small country craft had run aground near the Pronga Light House, five miles off the city's coast. The police launch commanded by Inspector Watkins and officers Ross, Neale and Beck went to the rescue

The arrival of help cheered up the crew, who, however, refused to leave the sinking vessel. They insisted on being towed to safety.

Manoeuvring skilifully, the police launch came alongside the "dhow" and threw a towing line aboard. The craft was then towed to safety and beached at Ballard Bunder, with all the members of the crew safe.

The "dhow" was bound for Veraval with a cargo of oil and seeds, when it ran aground.

ACTION AGAINST MUNICIPALITY

Damages For Alleged Removal Of Furniture Claimed

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 11.

An action has been brought against the Kalyan Municipality before Mr. M. S. Patil, the Second Class Sub-Judge at Kalyan, claiming damages for the alleged removal of furniture from a place belonging to him according to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays for a declaration that the action of the Municipality was illegal in forcibly removing the furniture without giving an intimation and claims nominal damages.

The contention of the Municipality is that it is entitled to remove encroachment on municipal land without previous notice. The land in question belongs to the Municipality and not to the plaintiff.

The Sub-Judge has fixed February 13 for recording evidence.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Servants of India Insurance Company, Ltd., New Delhi (First year's business over Rs. 20,00,000), invites applications for Agency in Bombay, Suburbs and throughout Presidency, from energetic and influential parties. Specially attractive terms for really good producers. Apply sharp or call on Branch Manager, 271, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor (Opp. India Bank).

Applications are Invited from ladies, desirous of joining the Bombay Talkies, Limited, as Artistes. Applicants must be musical and proficient in Urdu or Hindi and English, and should at least be Matriculates. Conditions of service will be sent to the selected candidates. Apply to:—The Managing Agents, the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., Post Box No. 393, Bombay. (3511).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Sober Motor Driver (Mechanic)—Seeks job. Has served Collectors, Engineers throughout Bombay Presidency. Bombay experience. Mofussil job acceptable. Apply "J" c/o Madhav Agency, Bombay 4. (3525).

11. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

To Let—To Vegetarian Hindus. very neat, modern flats, Raval Building, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar. Rents Rs. 55 to 70. Opportunity for lovers of clean surroundings. (3492).

50. PATENT MEDICINES

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Re. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (3382).

56 EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. The Principal, British India Technical College. Sukkur (Sind). (3509).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Ephemeris, Almanacs, Calendars, Diaries, Children's Books, Painting Books, Ladies Fashion Papers, Birthday Cards, Stationery, Autograph, Postcard Albums. King Company, Near Central Bank, Bombay. (3522).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents on Decent Salary and Commission for the Sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474).

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

—DIRECTOR—
MAJOR DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR

WILL SOON PRESENT ITSELF
— AT —
ROXY TALKIES

GLORIOUS **2nd** WEEK
IT'S **SAROJ'S**
"GOLD DIGGERS" of 1935
There are Stars
NISSAR
and
SARDAR AKHTAR
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SHAH BAHERAM
with
ZEBUNNISA JANI BABU, DULARI, etc.
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100 beautiful GIRLS
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Sjt. J. P. ADVANI
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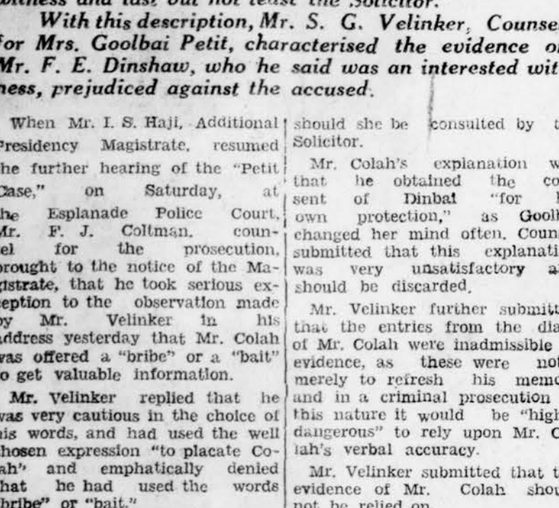

Every woman—and man too—wants sparkling white teeth. And they are so easy to have—if you will only use Listerine Tooth Paste.

Listerine Tooth Paste contains a wonderful new cleansing and polishing ingredient unmatched in any other dentifrice. Being harder than tartar it quickly removes all film, tobacco stains and discolourations, yet being softer than the tooth enamel, it does not scratch nor harm the teeth in any way.

Listerine Tooth Paste has a delightful taste, too, and leaves a marvellously clean, refreshed feeling in the mouth.

Try Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days. See how much whiter, brighter your teeth look. You will never go back to any other kind.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

B-55

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

...AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

Lalitkaladarah Mandali, the Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal and the Gopal Krishna Club, whose active help had greatly contributed towards the success of the performance of the drama.

BOMBAY COUNCIL TO MEET ON FEB. 14

The "Bombay Government Gazette," Extraordinary, issued yesterday, says:—

"Under the provisions of subsection (2) of section 72-B of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that the next sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council shall commence at the Council Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, February 14, 1935."

NO TRACE OF WITNESS

Inquest On Lorry Victim Adjourned

Inquest was further adjourned by the City Coroner, on Saturday over the body of a Hindu cyclist fatally knocked by a lorry No. Bom. 1559 on Frere Road on January 2.

Deputy Inspector Frank Bert stated that he possessed the description of the witnesses but he had not been able to trace them.

Medical report shows that the injuries were caused "by passing of a wheel of a heavy vehicle."

The death has occurred of Justice A. D. Bateson.

ALLEGED "SATTORIAS" ON TRIAL

Ordered To Be Released On Bail

Shivdharshan Hanuman and fourteen others arrested in connection with "sutta betting" were placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, and ordered to be released on bail.

All the fifteen persons were arrested on Friday and bail in the sum of Rs. 100 for the first accused and Rs. 10 for the rest was granted by the Magistrate on Saturday.

A Honolulu message states that Amelia Earhart has to-day started on a solo Trans-Pacific flight for Oakland, in California.

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Uncertainty Over Gold Clause Decision Causes Hesitation

ALL MARKETS IN U. S. A. EASY

Long Liquidation In Stop-Loss Selling

DECLINE BELIEVED TO BE TEMPORARY

All markets in America were unfavourably affected on Friday by the uncertainty regarding the decision of the Supreme Court as to the legality of the U. S. A. Government Gold Policy. This case has been pending for some considerable time but is now coming up for decision.

It is generally believed that it will be decided in Government's favour and this is also the opinion of the Attorney General. The present weakness is only temporary.

Bombay, Jan 12.

All markets in America were nervous and reactionary on Friday on account of uncertainty caused over the decision of the gold policy of the U.S.A. Government. There was utter absence of any buying and prices declined on general long liquidation. There was some stop-loss buying and prices recorded small declines. It is believed that the decline is only temporary as week-end cotton statistics were better.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day with prices unchanged and May was quoted 12.69. The market was weak on long liquidation, influenced by weakness of Wall Street and stop-loss selling. Prices kept on declining and a fall of 16 points was recorded when there was some covering which resulted in a small rally. The market closed at a net decline of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.70c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and under long liquidation, the market closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 12.72c.

DEPLETED STOCKS.

The indifferent response to the overwhelming vote in favour of the continuation of the Bankhead Act, which is attributed to fear in some quarters that this might not be declared effective because little more than half of all growers participated in it, brought considerable tired long liquidation an some Continental and Far Eastern hedging, which coincided with further pool selling.

DOMESTIC FIXATION.

Offerings were largely absorbed by domestic fixation and spot house buying, with contracts relatively scarce, as Government selling subsided.

Business in grey goods is smaller, but the price structure is firm. The majority of printers, converters, and industrial users have yet to cover their needs beyond January. This, together with heavy retail distribution, is believed to foreshadow an important potential buying power for cotton textiles.

NEEDS HEAVY.

In the meantime the view is gaining ground that depleted stocks of American cotton in the hands of domestic and foreign spinners foreshadow heavier necessitous buying, with the probability that needs will be purchasable only a prices sufficiently high to attract increased offerings of actual by growers or producers in the pool.

The bulk of spot business has recently been in premium cottons, which are unaffected by loans. The quantity of 7/8" to 11-32in. cotton available is steadily decreasing, which is not surprising in view of the disclosure by the A. A. A. officials that the Government is carrying upwards of 7,000,000 bales in the producers' pool and against loans.

The majority feel that President Roosevelt will soon declare the Bankhead Act effective, though it is likely that several months will elapse before Secretary Wallace fixes the quantity of cotton marketable tax free next year.—"M. G. Commercial."

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May 6.88. There was some scattered Continental realising which met outside speculative demand and new crop contracts were scarce. Later on hedge-selling met straddle buying but towards the close straddle selling caught jobbers long. Prices fluctuated within a range of three points May highest being 6.89 and the lowest 6.86. The market closed quiet unchanged to one point down. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 7.18d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited demand and closed unchanged. At the close January was quoted 5.92, March 5.91 and May 5.91.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but irregular with a moderate turnover. Sakels futures closed 2 points up to 4 points down while spot cotton prices were raised 12 points at 9.01d. Uppers futures were steady and closed unchanged to one point down and spot cotton prices were raised 5 points at 8.02d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was heavy short covering in the Alexandria cotton futures market and offerings being light. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 23 to 17 points Ashmouni futures were steady and closed at a rise of 8 points with February 13.89.

GOLD DECISION

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

All American markets were unfavourably affected by the uncertainty regarding the decision of the Supreme Court as to the legality of the U. S. A. Government Gold Policy. This case has been pending for some considerable time but is now coming up for decision.

It is generally believed that it will be decided in Governments' favour and this is also the opinion of the Attorney-General but with such narrow markets it is having a temporary unsettling effect.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.69 (10 a.m.)
Lowest 12.53 —16 (2-53 p.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.89 plus 02 (10-45 a.m.)
Lowest 6.86—1 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

11-33 a.m.: Tone good in absence of hedge selling.

8-37 p.m.: Market eased on liquidation and Southern selling.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th instant (3-3 p.m.) from their New York friends:

"Liquidation due to uneasiness over action of the supreme Court in gold clause cases; nothing in sight to induce speculative buying so prices may ease further, but with Government holdings declines will be limited."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Hedge selling. Market small and lacks incentive. slight sag.

New York: Expect favourable settlement gold case. Recommend purchases.

New York: Market eased on liquidation. Trade awaiting Supreme Court decision relative abrogation gold payment clauses.

New York: Indications are that local traders are liquidating pending gold clause decision of Court. Think decline is only temporary. Week-end statistics moderately bullish.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by fear that pending decision of Supreme Court with regard to legality of United States Government gold policy may be unfavourable. Think that unlikely but market may be forced lower until uncertainty removed.

New York: General liquidation on uncertainty pending gold clause cases. May decline further.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan. 11.

March 1935	12.51—11
May 1935	12.57—12
July 1935	12.57—14
October 1935	12.45—14
December 1935	12.50—15
Middling Spot	12.70—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 11

January 1935	12.35—11
March 1935	12.52—10
May 1935	12.56—12
Middling Spot	12.72—10

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The local Silver market was quiet to-day with scattered long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any buying. The local market is acting heavy and the situation continues overbought. In the absence of any marked improvement in American buying, there is less desire to buy and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The Gold market was fairly steady with a limited business.

Ready Silver	64	8	0
February Settlement	64	10	0
March Settlement	64	14	0
Ready Gold	35	1	6
February Settlement	35	2	2
March Settlement	35	3	3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan 11

Spot silver prices were reduced 1 4 cents to 54 3.8 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Jan 11

March 54.80—40
May 55 40—20
July 55 80—45

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan 11

T. T. London on —	
Berlin	12.22
Amsterdam	7.25-1/4
Brussels	20.94 1 2
Madrid	35.84
Milan	57.87
Berne	15.13-3/4
Paris	74.28
Prague	117.37
T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.91 1 2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan. 11.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent 1948 or later	95
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	100
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ..	93-5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	112-3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	109 5 8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	121 3 8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	119-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	138 1/2
National Bank of India ..	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan 11

	£
Copper Brazers	41 3/4
Yellow Metal	35
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B	231

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/4-1/2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels. Jan./Feb. sellers 21/9

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Jan 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged
Bombay per cwt. "
Karach per cwt. "

NEW YORK
New York, Jan. 12

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.60
May 1935	12.67
July 1935	12.70
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.58
May 1935	12.65
July 1935	..

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 11.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
London Jan 11.

	10 12 a m Quotations.	To-day's Price
January 1935 ..		6.91—01
February 1935 ..		6.91—01
March 1935	6.92	6.90—01
April 1935		6.88—01
May 1935	6.88	6.87
June 1935		6.85
July 1935		6.84
August 1935 ..		6.79
September 1935 ..		6.75—01
October 1935 ..		6.72—01
November 1935 ..		6.71 -01
December 1935 ..		6.70—01
January 1936 ..		6.70
Middling Spot ..		7.18+02

TRADING IN COTTON

On Monday, the 14th instant, the local cotton market will remain open from 12 noon to 3 p.m. only on account of Makar Sankranti.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan 11

March 1.87—01
May 1.90—01
July 1.93—02
September 1.98—02

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 11

February 12.11—13
March 12.17—11

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 11

March 69 1.8
May 62—1.8d
July 63 5.8—1.8d

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan 11

Ready Javas Rs 13-3-6
S S Tusijama Rs. 3-8-3
S S Nawab Rs 3-9-3
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs 3-8-0
Shipment January Rs. 3-8
Shipment Feb-March Rs 3-8-9
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-9-6
Shipment July-September Rs. 3-11-3
Nesar Rs. 13-10
Saraya Rs. 13-3
Purtabpur Rs 13-2
African Rs. 13-5
Java Spot F. 3.10

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The local Share Bazar remained entirely closed to-day. The market will remain closed on Monday for settlement purchases.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
London, Jan 11

SAKELLARIDIS —	
January 1935	8.62
March 1935	8.59
May 1935	8.60
July 1935	8.62
October 1935	8.58
November 1935	8.58
F.G.F. Spot	9.01

INDIAN COTTON
London, Jan 11.

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.19
Fine Good Staple	6.06
Superfine (Good Staple ..	6.21
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No 1 Staple	5.86
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.01
Choice (No. 1 Staple ..	6.16
BENGAL —	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08
SCINDE —	
Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18

SEEDS.
London, Jan 11

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F ton. Jan. sellers £9/10/0

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £11/16/3

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F ton Jan /Feb. sellers £12/5/0.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Con't) C.I.F ton, Jan./Feb sellers £12/8/9.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. Jan. Feb. sellers £12/0/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 11.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt an sellers 19/4-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 20/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 11.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb 6 11/16 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 11

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	24-7/16
Forward	24-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1/9 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged

Interest 7 Days Market Loan unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Jan. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/8

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market displayed nervous undertone. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices gave way under heavy selling. Yesterday morning the market opened at Rs. 245 while to-day it opened at Rs. 239-8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was scattered short covering which improved prices to Rs. 240-4 but in the absence of any buying the market became quiet. Local operators were free sellers and about 20 thousand bales were sold which depressed prices to Rs. 237/12. The undertone of the market was nervous and easier New York advices discouraged buyers. The local market is highly speculative and extensive business in double options makes the situation unecessarily overbought and oversold.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points. Later on Liverpool was reported 5 points down. The local market looks like fluctuating between Rs. 230-235 and Rs. 245/50 as the crop is a small one. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M	237/12
Oomra D/J	227
Oomra March	233/4
Bengal D/J	156
Bengal March	158

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Jan. 12.
Extra
Spr-fine Sup Fine FG Good

M. G. Bengal.—				
U. P	163	160	157	154
Punjab	163	160	157	154
Rajputana	163	160	157	154
Oomra No. 3	239	236	233	229
C. P. No. 1	255	252	249	245
C. P. No. 2	246	243	240	236

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Jan. 12.

100 Mamadh Suleman Jamner 27 off
200 Sharoopchand Pruthviraj Mansa 147 1/2
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Partur 1 on
50 Samji Karamshi Sawarkundla old 130
100 Arjoon Khimji Nabha 160
100 Arjoon Khimji Hisar 160
200 Dawn Mill Chopda 2 on
100 A. H. Diyab Kasganj 162/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 12.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	174
Bengal Fine	152	164
Bengal F.G.	146	159
Sindh-Punjab Fine	152	164
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	146	159
Wardha-Hingt	...	248
Nagpur Saoner	...	248
Pundhurna	...	240
Yeotmal	...	238
Arvi	...	239
Ellichpur	...	239
Amraoti-Berar	224	233
Khamgaon	...	236/238
Mulkapur	...	241
Khandesh	218	230
Jalna/Suilu	223	240
Broach Fine	240	...
Punjab American	...	233
Punjab/American mix	...	268
Cambodia	...	363/368
Miraj/Sangli	...	238/243
Compta Good		238/248
Bagalkot	...	223
Kampala	393	...
Busoga	380	...
Jinja	388	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 12.

In full-pressed Bales.
Since 1st September.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,359	75,751
Central India	297	14,162
Barsi and Nagar	499	34,280
Hyderabad-Gaorani	521	9,890
Berar	3,051	81,973
Central Provinces	511	19,179
Total Oomras	7,238	25,234
Dholera	1,257	53,877
N.-W. Provinces	1,121	13,828
Rajputana	16	2,874
Sind-Punjab	2,686	108,478
Broach	...	8,234
Coompta and Dharwar	...	26,158
Westerns-Northerns	...	19,395
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	36,164
Persian	...	2,182
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	2,373	81,852
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	4
Total	14,691	584,286

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Yesterday This year
In full-pressed Bales.
1st Sept. to 10th Jan

Europe	2,524	115,390
Japan and China	5,557	309,532
Coast Ports	...	8,000
Up-country by Rail	...	69,255
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13,932
Total	8,081	516,109

Exports Of Gold

Bombay, Jan 12

Bar gold worth Rs. 1,27,59,909 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended January 12.

The s.s. "Corfu" which sailed from Bombay for London, on Saturday afternoon, carried gold worth Rs. 1,27,59,909. Of this, gold worth Rs. 13,25,256 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, gold worth Rs. 7,98,949 was for New York optional London, Amsterdam or Paris, and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,14,76,84,345.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 12

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan/Mar
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Jan Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mar-July
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274
Banks selling T T 272
Banks buying T T 269 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 556
Banks buying D D 566
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 51 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 51
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 118
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.90 3/8 11th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 12th instant
Japan/London 1/2 12th instant
Java/London 7.21 3/4 11th instant
London/Paris 74.28 11th instant
London/Belgium 20.94 1/2 11th instant
London/Switzerland 15.13 3/4 11th instant
London/Italy 57.37 11th instant
London/Berlin 12.22 11th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 11th instant
London/New York 4.91 1/2 11th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm
Gold 87-1-4 1/2 10th instant 87-1-5 1/2 11th instant
Silver London Ready 24 9/16 10th instant 24 7/16 11th instant
Silver London Forward 24 11 16 10th instant 24 9/16 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 54 7/8 10th instant 54 5/8 11th instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/16 per cent 10th instant 7/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 10th instant 1/2 per cent 11th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c
Tone: Steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 11

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 14 9
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	103 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent A Stock	19 5 6
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	3 4 3
Calcutta Tramways (ordy)	1 11 6
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 4 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 3 9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	32 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	71 0 0
East India Distillers and S F Ord	1 3 9
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 2 6
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	51 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn.	139 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 7 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	6 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	105 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord	2 1 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan 12

Khandesh	2,359 bales.
Central India	297 bales
Barsi-Nugger	499 bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani	521 bales
Berar	3,051 bales.
Central Provinces	511 bales
Dhollera	1,257 bales
N W Provinces	1,121 bales
Rajputana	16 bales
Sind-Punjab	2,686 bales.
Egyptians	2,373 bales
Total cotton	14,691 bales.
Wheat	3,549 cwts
Linseed	779 cwts.
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	42 cwts
Gingellyseed	801 cwts.
Groundnuts	14,688 cwts
Castorseed	1,954 cwts.
Rice	49,434 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,896 cwts.
Cottonseed	11,213 cwts.
Gram	1,155 cwts.
Joowar	4 cwts.
Barley	55 cwts.
Bajree	1,395 cwts.
Coal	2,440 tons

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	3508000	5770000
10-1-35		
Receipts Yesterday 10-1-35	6000	25000
Exports to date 10-1-35	2644000	4403000
Stock at Ports 4-1-35	3028000	4076000
Stock Interior Towns 4-1-35	881000	2161000
Stock Liverpool 4-1-35	925000	1067000
Visible Supply 4-1-35	6758000	9115000
Quantity in sight 4-1-35	6155000	9035000
Quantity out of sight 4-1-35	4715000	6455000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Jan 12

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/3

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CASH.

3 per cent 1941 Cash 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/6
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 per cent 1935 101 6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/8
DEBENTURES (LOANS PAYABLE)
4 per cent B P T 1974 104/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 127/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/4 but on account of selling pressure prices declined to Rs. 97/15. At this level there was some short covering which improved prices to Rs. 98/1. The undertone of the market was easy.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935.
The Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd.

Bombay, Jan 12

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	7 0 6
12 noon	7 0 9
2 p.m	7 0 3

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Distribution Of Profits

The half yearly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, ending December 1934 is as under showing distribution of profits:—

We give below for your information a note of the net profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1934 and their distribution:—

Net Profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1934	Rs. 41,57,500
Brought forward from 20th June 1934	Rs 4,13,300
Total	Rs 72,65,200.
The Governors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent per annum free of income-tax absorbing	Rs. 33,75,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,50,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	Rs. 76,000
Carried forward	Rs. 30,65,200
Total	Rs. 72,66,200

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 4th January 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	8,24,70,000
Other Deposits	71,48,12,000
Sundries	1,99,68,000
Rs.	95,62,50,000

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Government Securities	41,61,03,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	9,00,00,000
Loans	5,91,71,000
Cash Credits	14,84,77,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,68,60,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	32,20,000
Dead stock	2,45,95,000
Sundries	95,31,000
Balances with other Banks	25,25,000
	78,04,82,000
Cash	17,57,68,000
Rs.	95,62,50,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	783,100
Advances and Investments in London	1,477,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	192,900

Percentage 20.74
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.	
Public Deposits	1,76,02,000	increase
Other Deposits	67,43,000	increase

ASSETS

	Rupees.	
Bank's Investments	43,84,000	increase
Loans	44,09,000	increase
Cash Credits	12,69,000	decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased	16,76,000	increase
Cash	2,29,84,000	decrease
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000	increase.

Percentage 20.74.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/5; Highest Rs. 34/12; Lowest Rs. 34/3/6; Closing Rs. 34/11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 43/12; Highest Rs. 44/5; Lowest Rs 43/8/6; Closing Rs. 43/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/12; Highest Rs. 45/4; Lowest Rs. 43/7/6; Closing Rs. 44/12

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 26/6; Highest Rs. 26/12; Lowest Rs. 26/5· Closing Rs. 26/9.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/6; Highest Rs. 26/12; Lowest Rs. 26/5; Closing Rs. 26/9.

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 5 POINTS

General Liquidation And Southern Selling

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Commodities Depressed By Question Regarding Gold Clause

BOMBAY, January 12.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar cross-rate was easy but the sterling franc cross-rate remained unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON DEPRESSED.

The New York cotton market was depressed on account of liquidation and southern selling owing to the question of the Gold Clause.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED.

London gold was slightly easy but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT EASY AND LINSEED DULL.

Wheat was easy and linseed was dull, jute was unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE WEAK

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange ruled weak.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	12.57
To-day's opening	12.55
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	12.52
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	6.87
To-day's opening	6.83
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.79
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 238-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 12.

Cotton continued to be dominated by the influence of the gold clause which induced considerable liquidation and prices further eased but the lower level attracted covering and speculative buying. On the whole prices were able to offer good resistance and any substantial decline was arrested by good weekend trade calling. Business in May commenced at 12.55 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. Prices early eased under persistent liquidation and southern selling which forced the price down to 12.53. This level however attracted covering and some speculative buying and the market rallied to 12.57. Thereafter prices continued to fluctuate rather irregularly. Finally further liquidation and southern selling set in and prices again fell and May closed at 12.52 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 12.

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.63/12.62) 12.50/12.49
May (12.69/12.69) 12.55/12.55
July (12.71/12.71) 12.57/12.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.93) 6.84
American March (6.92) 6.84
Egyptian January (8.66) 8.60
Egyptian March (8.63) 8.57

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 12.
10-45 p.m

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 238 and 238-12 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 238-12 with New York closing futures 5 points down.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 11

May 0.99 1/4—2 1/8c
July 0.91 5/8—1 3/4c
September 0.90 1/8—1 5/8c

Harijan Uplift In Cutch

BHUJ, Jan. 12.

In the course of his interview with the Dewan Saheb Mr. Thakkar has passionately appealed to him to aid the Harijans in Cutch in sinking wells, receiving education, acquiring building sites, mitigating the hardships inflicted on weavers by usurious moneylenders, and observing elementary principles of health and hygiene.

These crying needs of Harijans have already been urged on the attention of the Maharao of Cutch who is likely to befriend his Harijan subjects and extend to them the primary rights as self-respecting human beings.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	4.90 3/4
To-day's opening	4.90 3/4
To-day's closing	4.90 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	4.91 1/2
To-day's opening	4.90 7/8
To-day's closing	4.90 15/16
Difference	—.00 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	74.28
To-day's opening	74.28
To-day's closing	74.28
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 7/8 but immediately improved to 4.91 1/8 subsequently declining to and closing at 4.90 15/16

The franc opened at 74.28 but improved to 74.34 on better support thereafter falling back to and closing at 74.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 12.

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 7/16d	24 7/16d
Forward	24 9/16d	24 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 12.

Gold (£7-1-9 1/2) £7-1-7 1/2

BULLION

London, Jan. 12.

Influx (nil) £61000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 7/16d) 24 7/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-1-9 1/2) £7-1-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 12.

3 months (3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c
6 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 12.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1-16) 1-6 1-16
Paris on Bombay	(5.59 1/4) 5.59 1/4
New York on Bombay	(37.12) 37.06
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92) 0.92
London on Milan	(57.31) 57.34
London on Shanghai	(1-4 7/8) 1-5
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/9, 64/12 and 65/1. The market was very quiet in the absence of speculative enquiry despite steadiness abroad and with London cables reporting no new feature prices remained practically unchanged and closed steady at Rs. 64/8, 64/11 and 65/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2/3, 35/2/9 and 35/4. The market was quiet and featureless due to the lack of foreign stimulating cables and closed steady at Rs. 35/2/3, 35/2/9 and 35/4.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Twelfth Liverpool wheat opened steady March 59 1/2 May 61 3/8 July 63 1/4 trading was moderately active on speculative buying and covering but business continued extremely limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 12.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 98 3/4. The market continued to be depressed by the question regarding Gold Clause which induced considerable selling and liquidation.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 12.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at about unchanged. Prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling with February finally closed at 12.01.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Jan. 12

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£231 buyers £231 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed

Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 5/8 to £31 3/4) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (1-11) 1-11

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£18 1/8) £18 1/8 buyers.
Dunlop Jan (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 1/4
Lightning Jan. (£19 1/4 sellers) 19 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/8) 6 9/16 paid and buyers.
April-June (6 13/16) 6 13/16 paid and buyer.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan. (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

(May 1935)

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 9 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 0 9
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	7 0 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7 0 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 0 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7 1 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 12.
10-30 p.m

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 4 3
Wheat May	4 14 0
Linseed May	7 1 0

The tone was steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 12.

The following were the opening rates
General Motors (dol 32 1/8) dol 31 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 7/8) dol 11 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 38 1/2) dol 37 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 89 1/4) dol 86 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 12.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

GOVT. POLICY TO REDUCE SHORT TERM FLOATING LOANS

FAIRLY GOOD TURNOVER IN MONEY MARKET

Reduction In Volume Of Treasury Bills

EASY OPENING IN WALL STREET

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 12.

The Money Market experienced fairly good turnover due to the repayment of funds borrowed to meet year-end commitments and also demand for revenue purposes and heavy Stock Exchange settlement This week's reduction in the volume of Treasury Bills offered, namely, 25 million sterling, which is the lowest figure for many years, marks another step in the Government's policy reducing short-term floating loans.

Commodities generally were easier in view of the uncertainty surrounding the American gold clause case which also was responsible for easy opening in Wall Street to-day.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 11

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Pow and Lt Pfd dol 6	14
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent P A	11
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	7 1/2
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	34
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	39
Consolidated Gas	22 1/2
Columbia Gas	7 1/2
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd 'A'	58
United Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	104
Western Union Telg	32 1/2
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43 1/2
New York Central	19 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	13
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	109
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	29
American Tobacco B	82
Dupont de Nemours	95
Canadian Pacific	12
Bendix Aviation	16 1/2
Sperry Corporation	9 1/2
Radio Pref B	39
Studebaker	2
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co.	16
Edward G Budd Mfg Co.	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	24
Int Tel and Tel Corporation	9
United Light and Power 'A'	1
Remington Rand	16
Bethlehem Steel	32
United States Steel	37 1/2
American Smelting	36
Noranda Mines	34
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	20
General Motors	32
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
St. Oil of N J	42
Phillips Petrol	15
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	15
Eaton Mfg	17
Chase Bank	25 3/4
National City Bank	21 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	535
Celanese Corpn of Amer	32
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16
Montgomery Ward	28
Consolidated Gas Pfd	81 1/2
American Water Works and Elec	59
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	18
American Locomotive Coy	18
Continental Oil Coy	17
B F Goodrich Company	11
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
St. Regis Paper Company	2
United States Rubber Coy	16
Mid-Cont. Petroleum	11

"Uncertainty in regard to gold clause decision causing hesitation and reaction; likely to continue somewhat reactionary awaiting decision."

PRODUCTION OF GUR

Dr. Ghosh On Bengal Village Industries' Plans

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Jan. 12.

In the course of a talk with a "Chronicle" representative, Dr. Prafulla Ghosh, who arrived here the other day explained how he intended to work for village industries' programme in his own province, Bengal He said, apart from carrying out the general programme of the All-India Village Industries Association, he thought of reviving three important industries, viz. that of jute spinning, tanning and silk industry of Bengal.

Amongst villagers, he also proposed to introduce the method of making 'gur' from palm tree juice and teach them the method of preparing crystal sugar from palm juice, which might be found paying.

BOMBAY EDITOR ARRESTED

For Alleged Publication Of Obscene Literature

Mr. S. H. Khan, Editor, Kama Vijnan (Sexual Science), a Gujerati monthly journal, was arrested on Friday evening by Inspector Achrekar of the Crime Branch, on a charge of publishing literature alleged to be obscene. He was released on bail later.

Inspector Achrekar, first visited the Pravin Sagar Printing Press, at Kika Street, where the magazine was printed and recovered some proofs of the magazine.

He then visited the office of the magazine situated at Bapu Khote Street and seized a few copies of the December issue of the magazine in which the alleged obscene literature was published.

The case will come up before the Girgaum Police Court, after the investigation by the police.

It is stated, the arrest concerned the publication of certain correspondence and a story, a part of which was stated to be objectionable.

CITY'S ARTISTIC NEEDS IGNORED

(Continued from page 1).

first organised body in this country to formulate a bold and comprehensive programme of Municipal reform. That programme was entirely in keeping with the principles enunciated in the famous Karachi Resolution of the Indian National Congress, regarding the definition of Swaraj. As such it was a programme to which every Congressman must give adherence. Mr. Brelvi said he had no doubt if the B. P. C. C. had decided to run the elections it would have accepted it in its entirety.

ITS MAIN FEATURES.

Its main features were the election of the Municipal Commissioner by the Corporation, the removal of Government control, adult suffrage, free and compulsory education, municipalization of public utilities, such as, tramways, electricity, gas, telephone, milk supply, satisfaction of the human needs of Municipal employees and making the Municipality a model employer. He had enumerated only a few of the items included in the Socialist Programme, but they were enough to bring home to them that for the first time an attempt was sought to be made by an organised body to make Bombay Municipal Corporation a truly democratic body working for the welfare and progress of all, and not only the richer, citizens.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

Mr. Brelvi continued:—

"The Bombay Municipality claims to be a model municipality in the East. It is so not because it is really progressive, but because all our municipalities for reasons into which I need not go here, are still in the backward stage so far as the provision of civic necessities and amenities, such as exist in Western countries is concerned. The Bombay Municipal Corporation had a glorious opportunity of bringing the riches of civilisation at the doors of its poorest citizens and surpassing the achievement of Vienna which had until recently the best and most enlightened municipality in the world. But composed as it has been of representatives of large vested, communal and sectional interests it has not risen to the full height of its opportunity and failed even to make provision for free and compulsory education in all wards of the City. Until its composition is radically changed and the voters,—and this is the greatest irony of the situation—who form a very small section of the City, return to the Corporation a body of disciplined men and women determined to carry out a programme such as that outlined by the Congress Socialists, our City will continue to be a city where wealth accumulates but men decay."

ARTISTIC NEEDS IGNORED

"There is only one criticism of the Socialist Programme which I have to offer and it is that it does not do adequate justice to the cultural and artistic needs of the people. It is true that the primary needs of hunger, housing and health must first be satisfied. But man is not intended to live by bread alone. He has other cravings, instincts and aspirations which must find full scope for the complete unfolding of his personality but which, in a city like Bombay, for thousands of its citizens were being ignored, if not suppressed altogether. A Municipality to deserve the epithet of progressive must bring all the pleasures and benefits of music and other fine arts within the reach of the poorest through public libraries, picture galleries and public theatres and concert halls and above all, by utilising their inherited architectural traditions so as to make their environments—their roads, buildings private as well as public beautiful

TWO SIMPLE TESTS

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain invited the voters to adopt the two simple tests to satisfy themselves that the candidates deserved their support. First they must decide whether the candidate was a sincere Congressman. The Socialist candidates had more than deserved the support of all voters having fought as staunch Congressmen. Under the present Indian and world conditions, he could say that a Congress Socialist was a better Congress than those who did not accept Socialism.

The speaker recalled the Karachi resolution, whereby it was conceded that no political freedom was real unless accompanied by economic freedom Having once committed itself to that position, the Congress could not but accept Socialism as there was no better method to bring about the economic freedom of the masses. The Congress Socialists declared the speaker, were neither fighting the Congress nor were they obstructing its programme They were only carrying on propaganda so that the future Congress consisting of all workers might be converted to Socialism.

The formation of the Congress Socialist Party was not with the purpose of obstructing the Congress but to strengthen it. Criticism was not in itself opposition. Though the programme of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party might appear somewhat ambitious, it should be noted, its programme was accepted and worked out in several municipalities in more advanced countries, even by men who were not Socialists.

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas said that many candidates found a place in the municipal Corporation, not because they were capable of evolving any programme for the benefit of the citizens but they got in through other considerations and influence. The Congress Socialists had a programme which they placed before the voters. In some quarters, it was contended that the programme was merely Utopian and could never be fulfilled. The speaker had only the other day read of several municipalities in America which levied no rates or taxes on the citizens. They had completely socialise the public utilities out of whose income they carried on their Municipality Administration. The city of Bombay could provide many social amenities to the masses. The Congress Socialist candidates were not asking for the support of the voters as individuals. They wanted a vote of confidence in their programme, from the electors. At this time many candidates would not hesitate to declare after going through the programme, that they had never opposed such a scheme and they would even come forward to support it. Such utterances, warned the speaker, were not sincere. For nothing was done in the past to carry out such a programme, by these members of the Corporation. The voters should guard themselves against such hollow declarations of the candidates. He observed that though the advent of Socialism in the entire land might be delayed or deferred, the socialisation of municipalities had proved to be quite practicable and could not be adopted in Bombay also. He criticised the action of the Municipal Commissioner in fixing a working day for polling. It would be a handicap, the speaker held, for many votres to come to the polls leaving off their work even for a short time. A public holiday could have fixed without wounding the susceptibilities of any community.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Answering a question whether the B P C C., if it had decided to contest the elections, would have accepted the programme of the Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas declared that there was no difference between the present programme and the one given publicity to by the Secretary of the B P C C.

In 1931, when the National Municipal Party was formed, a programme was drawn up to be placed before the voters.

Owing to the political conditions existing then, the Congress could not run the elections officially and thus the programme was not placed before the voters. The present programme of the Congress Socialist Party was not very different from the programme drawn up then and could be compared favourably, concluded the speaker.

Mr. J. C. Maitra declared that he would stand by the programme which was placed before the voters for their acceptance. He removed certain misconceptions.

Mr. C K. Narayan Swamy requested the voters to set aside all other considerations and support the Congress Socialists. Many persons were blowing their own trumpet that they had rendered glorious services to the Congress. He asked the voters to find out for themselves the sincere Congressmen who approached them for their support.

On behalf of the Congress Socialist Party, the speaker stated that they had not omitted the cultural needs as an item to be attended to in their programme. They were quite aware of such a need also. As soon as the more pressing needs like hunger and housing conditions were met they would certainly include in their programme, better attention towards the cultural and artistic requirements of the citizens.

Saminathasari, a Kumbakonam ironsmith, has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 40 on a charge of possessing an unlicensed muzzle-loading gun and manufacturing spare parts.

Jessore.—The opening ceremony of the new building of the Sisir Kumar Charitable Dispensary at Amrita Bazar, Jessore, will be performed by Hon. Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bengal, at 3 p.m. on January 13.

STOP PRESS.

HAVOC OF MID-WINTER THAW.

(Special Cable.)

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia), January 12.

A million dollars damage has been done by great mid-winter thaw, which has resulted in swollen rivers, inundation of towns and villages throughout the Province.

Scores of industries are paralysed.

BRITAIN & SAAR VOTE.

GENEVA, Jan. 12.

Britain is pressing for a definite decision on the future of the Saar as soon as possible after the plebiscite declaration. It is hoped the decision will be taken at the end of the present session of the Council which is expected at the end of the coming week.

The general belief rules that the present moment is one of the great turning points in the European history. Close collaboration between Britain and France for the past few months and prospects of its continuation are noted.

A two-hour conference between Sir J. Simon, M. Laval and Capt. Eden in the afternoon was marked by cordiality of views. The Hungarian Government has handed in the report on the alleged preparations for Marseilles murders, which acknowledges certain minor officials are blameworthy for their laxness, and it is understood they have been made amenable to disciplinary action.

Opinion is expressed that Capt. Eden as rapporteur may decide the report clears up the whole matter of alleged complicity of Hungarian officials which Yugoslavia has alleged.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE FARLEYS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

In connection with the dispute between the millowners of Ahmedabad and the Labour Association, there was further prolonged discussion with Gandhiji lasting till after dinner time. The conversations will be continued to-morrow afternoon.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Millowners' Association, namely, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Seth Chamanlal Parekh and Mr. G. I. Patel, will meet representatives of the Labour Association, namely, Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Mr. Nanda, to-morrow morning with the object of trying to come to an agreement. The chances of an amicable settlement have brightened as a result of to-day's discussions and both sides are optimistic.—A. P.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

Coals Very Firm But Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Jutes ruled slightly easier due to profit-taking and comparatively less business was recorded. Coals ruled very firm and good business resulted at advancing prices. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous shewed no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 98/2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1060.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 69.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/11.

Coals:—Amalgamated 25/8; Barora 5/6; Bengal 276/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/10; Burrakur 15/8; Bhulanbararee 9/12; Equitable 37/14; East Indian 21; Jainty Central 1; Katras Jherriah 36/12; Mundulpoor 5/4; North Damuda 3/12; New Beerbhoom 16; New Manbhoom 71/8, Pench Valley 53/8; Ranegunge 36; Sendra 16/14; South Kasunpura 5/6; Standard 30/12 small lots; Talcher 2/4, Union 17/6; West Jamuria 10/8.

Jutes:—Albion 305 small lot; Alexandra 327; Anglo India 570; Anglo India pref 147; Alliance 440/8 small lot; Auckland 287 small lot; Barnagore 233; Bally 267; Belvedere 408; Birla ordy 18/8; Caledonian 579; Clive 37/4; Empire 46/4; Fort William 368/8; Ganges 510; Howrah 65/15; India 566; Kamarhatty 679; Kinnison 809/8; Lawrence 600 small lot; Lansdowne 233 small lot; National 27/6 small lot; Naihati 527; New Central 455; Nuddea 76/12; Orient 241 small lot; Presidency 6/12 small lot; Reliance 87/8 small lot; Standard 435; Union 590 small lots; Waverley 3/14 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/9; Upper Jumna elec. 12/14; Bengal Iron 4/15; Indian Iron and Steel 8/8; Triton Insurance 232 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 81/8; Assam Saws As 11.

Sugar and Brewery Bahrampore 18/12 Cawnpore 37/8; Murree Brewery 283/8; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 510.

Teas:—Tezpore ordy 10/10.—A. P.

Restraint Notices On Peshawar Workers

PESHAWAR, Jan. 12.

In consequence of the renewal of certain provisions of the Public Tranquility Additional Powers Act in Peshawar district, for another year, restraint notices have been renewed on some ten political workers in Peshawar sub-division.—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 9, 1991.
Muslim: Shavval 7, 1353.
Parsi: Amardad 9, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h 26m.
High Tide: 5-37, 19-37
Low Tide: 0-0, 12-38
B. P. C. C. Meeting at Congress House at 7 p.m (S.T.)

TUESDAY, January 15

Third M. B. B. S Examination Results, University Building, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 17.

University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, South Wing, 5-45 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

GIRGAUM D. C. C. MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office premises.

VENKATESHWAR DEVASTHANAM

The Bogi Festival of Sri Andal, and the closing of Dhanurmasa Pooja falls to-day (Sunday) Makara Sankaranthi will be observed to-morrow (Monday) His Holiness Jagatguru Prathi Dadhi Bayankasan Ananthacharya Swamigel arrived in Bombay on Friday, 11th inst.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

There will be a Harikirtan by Haribhakta Parayana Gulvadi Shivanand Bhatji of Mangalore in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m (S.T.) The subject of discourse is "Bhisma Prathijnya".

SHRI VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

Under the auspices of the above institution, two public meetings will be held to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) at 9 a.m. at Brahma Nivas, when the following subjects will be discussed, "Condolence meeting for the late Pandit Chhotu Maharaj of Baroda" and "Makar Sankranti".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Self-Education and "Self-Growth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Espinade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. J. G Gadre will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will discuss the question "what is most essential for Muslims to-day" to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at Jamiat's Hall. Mr. Yusuf A. Cozan will preside.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the association a condolence meeting of Goan Hindus will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the hall of the association, to bereave the sudden demise of Nyayashastri Pandit Bhavani Shanker Sukhatanker, Prof. of Sanskrit and Marathi at St. Xavier's College.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture
"SELF-EDUCATION & SELF-GROWTH"
Which Education Helps the Soul To Progress?
SUNDAY: Jan. 13th: 6-15 P.M.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees! No Collections!!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Little Friend" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m
REGAL—"What Every Woman Knows" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-15 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danny Boy" Daily at 6 30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Prince of Arcadia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON—"Lilies of the Field" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-dy 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Shah Baheram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, today 2-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-Ki-Bhul" Time as usual.
PALACE—"George White's Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning at 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira", M. A. Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-15 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Classical and Light music 11-45 a.m. The Band of the 2nd Battalion The Durham Light Infantry. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-15 p.m. Close down
6-0 p.m. Light music. 7 p.m. Instrumental solos. 8 p.m. "Playing the Game." The B B C Theatre Orchestra and Chorus. 9 p.m. News in Hindi

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. A Service of Unity,* relayed from St. Martin's Church Birmingham. 9-15 p.m. Sports Talk. 9-30 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter 10-15 p.m. A Recital by Margaret Natalia. 10-45 p.m "Brother Elias" One of the Little Plays of St Francis, by Laurence Housman. Played by the University College Dramatic Society 11-15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

DADAR KREEDA MANDAL

The re-opening ceremony of the above 'Mandal' will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Mr. M. L. Dahanukar will preside.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Hall will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m The 'Shema' will be studied. Mr. M D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The fifth meeting of the Current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Suburban Boy Scouts Local Association, which was recently established, is holding its First Annual Scout Rally at St. Andrews High School Grounds, Bandra, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper will preside. There will be competitions for the Tyrell Annual Rally Shield for Scouts and the Scouter Rustom D. Talati Wolf Cub Shield.

CLIFFORD MANSHARDT DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of Dr. Clifford Manshardt Debating Society, a public debate will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. when Mr. K. T. Chandy of the School of Economics will move "that in the opinion of this house Japan is the chief organiser of War in the modern world" and Mr. T. K. Menon will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, will preside.

Sankrant Celebrations

Under the auspices of the Bombay Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, Sankrant Festival will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. S.T. lectures will be delivered on the importance of Sankranti festival.

To-morrow (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) a great Yajna will be performed by Arya Parivar Sammelan.

Adolph Zukor presents
GARY COOPER
CAROLE LOMBARD
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
in a Paramount Picture
"NOW AND FOREVER"
with Sir Guy Standing • Charlotta Granville
PATHE
Phone 41561
TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SULOCHANA
"Indira M. A." shown at the Majestic Cinema.

NOW AND FOREVER
"Now And Forever" shown at Pathe.

A. I. C. C. Elections

The following four nominations for three seats to A. I. C. C., having been received, the Election will take place to-day (Sunday) at the Congress House.
Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. S. K. Patil and Sjt. Y. J. Meherally.
The following hours are from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) continuously. The voting is by the system known as "Single Transferable."

ELECTION MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Chaupatty to support the candidature of Labour leaders viz. Miss Maniben Kara (Mandir) Mr. R. S. Nimbkar (Girgaon), and V. B. Kasnite (Parel) in the ensuing Municipal Elections.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Dhanurmasam Giripradakshinam conducted by the above Samaj Radha Kalyanam, will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), between 8-30 a.m. and 12 Noon

QUARANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Quranic Society Professor Zahuraddin Ahmed will deliver lecture in Urdu on Quran every Sunday, including to-day in the Anjuman Islam High School (ground floor) at Boribunder from 4-30 to 5-30 p.m (S.T.)

BAND AT KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

The Band of the 1st Bn. The G.I.P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music at the King's Circle, Matunga to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN CONCERT

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga, a concert by Sreemanthi Saranayaki Ammal of Kumbakonam Vocal, Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer of Kumbakonam Violin, and Cochin State Vidwan Vilvadri Iyer Mridangam will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. in the premises of the South Indian Association, Matunga.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BHAGWANTRAO J. MHATRE.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Kshatriya Worli Gram Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Shri Nilkantheshwar Temple at Worli, First Pakhady, for performing Thanks-Giving Service and well-wishing Bhagwantrao J. Mhatre, the prominent Congress Worker of the Suburban District and a leader of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste, on his recovery from the serious illness and to congratulate him on his election as a Trustee of Shri Nilkantheshwar Temple Charities. Dr. M. C Javle, the ex-Mayor of Bombay will preside

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

'Lectures on First Aid to the Injured", under the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St John Ambulance Association will commence on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, from to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. The course consists of about 16 lectures, fully illustrated with diagrams, charts, etc., each occupying one hour every Sunday from 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. No fee is charged. The class is open to all
"Lectures on Home Nursing" will also commence at the same place on the same day and hour.

APPEAL TO MAHAJANS OF TEMPLES OF BANDODE, GOA.

A general meeting of all the Mahajans of the Shree Ramnath Shanteri and Shree Kamarksha temples of Bandode, Goa, will be held at Laxmi Baug, Bhat Wadi, Girgaum, at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Parshuramrao Gopalrao Masurekar, Raikot, who has formulated a scheme to augment the Annual Income of the above temples.

TICKET INSPECTOR IN NEGLIGENCE CHARGE

Transfer Application Admitted By High Court

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Jan. 12.

On the application of the accused that the Bombay High Court has issued a rule in connection with the transfer of his case to the file of Mr. P. K. Kharkar, now Magistrate at Borsad, before whom a stage for hearing arguments had reached, Mr. M. C. Naik, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, yesterday postponed, "sine die," the hearing of the case in which Udaram Bulchand, a travelling tickte inspector of the G.I. P. Rly. is charged with negligence in pulling the alarm chain of the down Nagpur Express, as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who had jumped out of the train was run over and killed near the Parsik tunnel on the night of April 6, 1933.

As the application was merely signed by the accused, the Magistrate asked Udaram to get it countersigned by his pleader Mr N. K. Patel and present it again on Tuesday (January 15).

TODDY "THIEF" TIED TILL ARRIVAL OF POLICE?

(From Our Correspondent).
GHATKOPAR, Jan. 12.

The Ghatkopar police have arrested one Ganya Warli of Mahul, in connection with housebreaking and theft of three bottles of toddy from the shop of Kashinath Motiram, at Bhandup, in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The complainant, it is alleged, caught Ganya red-handed and tied him with a piece of rope till the arrival of the police, late at night.

Shipping Conference Reaches Settlement

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

The Shipping Conference convened by the Commerce Member concluded to-day. It is understood that the conference has reached a settlement, the terms of which will be officially announced in due course. Discussions mainly concerned Malabar costal trade and the share that small shipping companies and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company should have of that trade. —A. P.

VILE PARLE TAROON MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Taroon Mandal a debate in Gujarati open to the public will take place at Liberty Lodge to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 p.m. when Mastafakir will move that "Woman is an inferior creature." The opposition will be led by Mrs. Gangaben Bhatiya.

7th Bhatia Sports Committee

It has been decided to hold Cycle Race to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 a.m. Competitors are requested to present on the Cooperage maidan at 6-0 a.m. The race will start from Princess Marry Gymkhana and finish at Khapoli by the undermentioned routes:—
Start Princess Marv Gymkhana, Queens Rd., New Queens Rd., Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Rd., Warden Rd., Hornby Villard, Worli Rd., Tilak Bridge, Kings Circle, Sion, Kurla to Khapoli via Bombay Poona Road.

POLICE CLASH WITH VILLAGER

Constables Injured: Suspect Arrested

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

A sensation was caused in village Amarsindhu when an open fight occurred between a police party and a Sikh villager who it is alleged attacked the police with Kirpan.

It is alleged that the Sikh kidnapped a Muslim girl for the purpose of marrying her. A police party came for arresting him which resulted in a clash, several constables receiving wounds from Kirpan.

He was, however, overpowered by the police by dint of ammunition.—United Press.

CASE OF FOOD POISONING

Case Of Foul Play On 16 Men?

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12.

A sensational report wherein 16 men are reported to be seriously ill as a result of poison in food has been lodged with the Lucknow Police to-day.

It is said that all the 16 persons had a common mess arrangement in one hotel, but being dissatisfied, changed to another hotel very recently. Some foul play is suspected. The police are vigorously making enquiry.—United Press.

Nagpur Bye-election Date Fixed

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

Following the death of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, an official notification issued to-day calls upon the Nagpur Division Non-Mahomedan Constituency to elect its representative, on or before March 4th next. Nomination of candidates will take place on January 21st and their scrutiny on the next day, while polling if necessary will take place on February 22 next. —A. P.

Improvement Trust For Nagpur?

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee to-day agreed to a proposal to have an aerial survey of the city made at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,000/- as a preliminary to the creation of an Improvement Trust for Nagpur.

Bombay Girni Kamgar Union

REGISTRATION CANCELLED.

A correspondent writes:—
The Registrar of Trade Unions has cancelled the registration of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union on the ground that the Union has failed to submit the annual general statement under Sec. 28 of the Indian Trade Union Act.

This year's excise sales in Cawnpore City showed an increase of Rs. 12,550/- the total amount realized being Rs. 1,29,650/ against Rs. 1,17,100/ last year. The auction was held on January 10th and 11th.

"NARSAIYO" ON THE STAGE

Celebrated By Literary Societies

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

The twelfth year of the "Sahitya Sansar" was celebrated at the Opera House on Friday, by Gujarati literatures. It was celebrated by a stage rendering of "Narsaiyo," poet and devotee of old Gujarat, arranged by Syt. Kanaiyalal Munshi, for the stage was, as the author in his "request" to the spectators observes, an experiment new to Gujarati intellectuals. The character and life-incidents of the old poet and devotee were translated in music, vocal and instrumental, and in dances. The Opera House was crowded with intellectuals, mainly representative of the Gujarati literary world, who watched with keen eagerness the novel experiment.

The arrangement of the life-episodes of "Narsaiya" as stage incidents was, obviously, decided by giving maximum of scope to dancing. And, in fact, the careful selection of the incidents did give more than ample scope for the demonstration.

Kumari Usha Munshi, as Shivji, presented a dignified picture of the great dancer. Her movements were decisive and confident. Kumari Kalpalata Munshi's "Bhildi" seemed to be more eloquent and suave than she should have been.

In the second incident where "Narada" leads the dejected "Narasaiyo" to Brindaban, and on the way, describes the "Rasleela" of Krishna and Gopis, Syt. N. Vasi, as Narada, aroused attention. The "Ras" group dancing was thoughtfully initiated, but the show of isolated figures repeating, more or less, the same themes, made it long-drawn and monotonous.

The "Bhajan" chorus in the Harijan quarters was distinguished by Srimati Puribai's brilliant display of "manjira" rhythm. She was an example of what genuine, unsophisticated training could reveal of the traditional forms of music and rhythm and dance, which could still be traced unspoilt in the interior of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rightly, she received the applause which thundered down from the ceiling to the stage. Syt. C.C. Mehta, as "Narsaiya" would have been more convincing, if the furious rapidity of his unsteered movements had been more clearly subordinated to rhythm and training in dancing. Syt. N. Vasi was better in the opening incident of "Mandalik," the sword flourishes in the second incident tended, however, to be banal.

Mention must be made of young Girish Munshi. He showed appreciable ability to respond to rhythm. Shrimati Lilavati Daru, as "Sursena" should have been less diffident.

The stage gained with the simplicity of lighting and unpretentious gack-cloths. Music particularly, the songs, were selected with perceptible core although some of them were inaudible. The costumes and the make-up for the stage incidents were colourful. But they did contain anachronisms and anomalies. The bobbed hair, blouses, eloquently "modern" and the girdle which marred the beauty of figure were obviously a mistake. Moreover, the movements of the "Ras" chorus were not quite free from the jolts, rotation of wrists, right-angled and unmeaning, which threaten to the established but inartistic fashion. The impression was distinctly clear. The experiment in weaning sound "Narasaiyo" music and dance was too ambitious for the players nearly all of them practically without adequate dance-training. But the experiment was suggestive, no doubt, of what could be done and has not been done.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
THANA, Jan. 12

At a meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality held last evening, it was resolved to celebrate Their Majesty's Silver Jubilee in May next.

The question of the amount of expenditure for the function was postponed to Jan. 18 as an "urgent matter."

REMOVED TO THANA HOSPITAL

"Deaf And Dumb" Jumps Out Of Running Train

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Jan. 12.

Kashinath Shankar Dixit, aged about 18, both deaf and dumb, who is said to have jumped out at Mullund from an up-Kalyan fast electric train at about four o'clock this afternoon, has been removed to the Thana Civil Hospital for treatment of his injuries.

HOODWINKED BIDIWALA

Story Of Amazing Fraud

The Bombay City Police have received a wire from Jamalpur to be on the look out for a Gujarati looking man aged 25 years who posed as a jeweller and defrauded a merchant at Amritsar.

It appears, a Gujarati looking Hindu who posed as a jeweller from Bombay, residing at Tardeo, went to Jamalpur and accosted a bidi shop keeper named Abdul Gafoor. He told Abdul Gafoor that he was a jeweller but unfortunately he had lost his money. He asked for a loan of Rs. 30 which he promised to return as soon as he received a telegraphic money order.

Abdul Gafoor gave the loan and then both of them went to the telegraph office, where the alleged jeweller sent a wire to one Hukumchand Soordayal at Amritsar asking him to send Rs. 50 at once care of Abdul Gafoor, Bidiwala. The wire was signed in the name of Talakchand. Talakchand was the servant on leave of Hukumchand and it was possible the "Gujarati jeweller" knew about it.

The money was sent by Hukumchand immediately and was duly received by the supposed jeweller, the Bidiwala identifying him before the telegraphic money order peon.

When Hukumchand came to know of the fraud he reported the matter to the police who on enquiry found that Abdul Gafoor himself was victimised to the extent of Rs. 30 and that, though he identified him, he knew nothing about the jeweller.

VARIETY CONCERT BY VANGUARD STUDIOS

At Royal Opera House

Vanguard Studios, known as the national photographers have announced an interesting variety programme to be held at Royal Opera House on Thursday the 17th instant at 6 p.m. The programme will be rendered by boys and girls of Gujerati families.

It includes the famous Gujarati play 'Gesal Toral'. Both the parts are to be played by Hazarat sisters.

There are also snake "Pujarin" and "Gagari" dances to be performed by Miss Mrinalini. Hazarat and Miss Devayani Goradia.

Another feature of the programme will be what is technically known as "Kapalik Nritya" or a weird cemetary dance, to be performed by Mr. Jamnaprasad Pande.

The story "Sanghji Kavethia" from the folklore of Kathiawar and a mythological performance, viz., the spoliation of the Yajna of Daksha. (Daksha-Yajna-Bhang), the one-act play of the Gujarati Novelist Dhumketu are also on the variety list.

Apart from some humorous episodes "Ras" and "Garbas" will also be added to the programme.

A LAUGH A DAY!

SUSHILA: "You are the very last man I want to marry."
SHANKER: "Oh God! How many do you expect to marry before you get to me?"

KRISHNA
TO-DAY 3 SHOWS 3: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL
Amrit Manthan
Running for the Triumphant
14TH WEEK!
Remember—"Amrit Manthan" is the only Cosmopolitan Entertainment for the Family.

Direction:—
WESTERN INDIA THEATRES LIMITED.

See the Romance of the 1935—WOMAN!
in Victory Pictures' Social
Nava Bharat
or "JAVAN MARD"—(Lion-Hearted).
Featuring the Stunt-King:
NAVINCHANDRA, Miss ALAKNANDA, Miss SHIVARANI & Miss KAMAR.
TO-DAY 4 SHOWS:
2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-30 P.M.
MINERVA

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Hockey Treat In Bombay

(By J. C. MAITRA).

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION CONGRATULATED

I congratulate the selectors of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association for the bold and farsighted step they have taken in choosing the captain and vice-captain of the team which is to meet Gujarat shortly in the first round of the Ranji Trophy All-India Cricket Championship Tournament. From a look at the personnel which is as follows:—

1. L. P. Jai (Captain), 2. H. N. Contractor (Vice-Captain), 3. H. J. Vajifdar, 4. D. D. Hindlekar, 5 G. Richards, 6. D. S. Talpade, 7. V. M. Merchant, 8. A. Baporia, 9. P. A. D'Avoine, 10. R. R. Wadkar, 11. D. R. Havewalla and 12 P. J. Chury.

Reserves: S. Heptulla, E. Gai and M. Bhagwandas.

One would easily pick up Homi Vajifdar as the fittest leader of the team. But the selectors have wisely decided to give opportunity and training to younger men. Hence the selection of Jai and Contractor who are at present skippering their respective Gymkhanas as Captain and Vice-Captain, Vajifdar, by consenting to play under his juniors, has shown a sporting spirit which is highly praiseworthy.

AN INJUSTICE TO KADRI

I have no quarrel with the selectors about the inclusion of Baporia in the team as so many others have raised the dust about it. If a duly qualified player applies for selection, I do not see how the selectors can refuse to consider him on merits. Whether Baporia should play for Gujarat or Bombay is a matter of choice for that player. The selectors can hardly have any hand in it But I do feel that they have done an injustice to S. M. Kadri by leaving him out altogether. He should have been given the twelfth place, if not one in the first team.

CHANGE OF VENUE PROPOSED

The team as it is constituted, should have no difficulty in defeating both Gujarat and Maharashtra. The real test will be when it meets the Western India States. I would not care to prophesy its result at this stage. It would be prudent to have both the matches between Gujarat and Maharashtra played at Poona. As suggested by the Secretary of the B. P. (P.) C. A., in view of the epidemic of Meningitis now prevailing at Ahmedabad. I hope Gujarat would not mind this unavoidable change and the consequent extra cost to their pockets.

WHAT ABOUT THE TROPHY QUESTION?

By the way, I am still at a loss to know whether the champions of India will have the Ranji Trophy or the Willingdon Trophy, as Bori Bunder which is supposed to be the official gramophone, persistently refuses to recognise the former. I wish the authorities made a definite announcement in this respect and set all speculations at rest.

AUSTRALIANS TO PLAY UNDER PATIALA'S COLOUR

I notice from the letter which the Maharaja of Patiala has addressed to the President of the Board of Control for Cricket, in India that the Australian team which is expected to visit India next cold season is to be called His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's Australian XI. Apparently the Australian Board of Control will have no hand either in the selection of the Australian players or their financial and other arrangements which will be done by the Maharaja through his Agent, Mr. Frank Tarrant, who will leave for that country shortly.

A MATCH FOR THE UNIVERSITY

I have not the least doubt in my mind that the visit, in whatever name it comes as long as it is fairly representative of Australian Cricket, will be of immense benefit to Indian Cricket. And, therefore, I hope it will materialise. I find that Bombay has a three-day engagement with the visitors, prior to the All-India match. So far so good. But what about a two-day fixture for an Indian universities XI? I sincerely hope that the proposal will have a sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Board of Control.

CHANGE AGAINST BOARD OF CONTROL

While the Board of Control is heartily co-operating with the private visit of the Australians—and very rightly too—it is, for some unaccountable reasons, fighting shy of the English tour proposed by Mr. Roy and Mr. Begg. If the Board thinks that the tour will be detrimental to the best interests of Indian Cricket, let it declare so in unmistakable terms, and put its foot down heavily. If, on the other hand, it is expected to do some good to the Indian aspirants, every encouragement should be given to the promoters. I hope the Board would free itself of the accusation of inconsistency at an early date.

MR. SEWELL VENTS HIS SPLEEN

Apropos of this tour, I saw a rather amusing letter in the columns of the Old Lady from the pen of Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, in which he has pathetically tried to extricate himself from the unenviable position he had thrown himself in. He admits that he had "strongly supported" the suggested tour of the Rajputana C. C. in England in 1934 which was being organised by Mr. Begg with the financial assistance of Mr. Baldeo Sarup. But then, "the idea of a Roy-Begg tour had not been born," and therefore he could not have supported this tour! Don't you see the coming of Mr. Roy with his financial assistance in place of Mr. Sarup, made a world of difference in the estimation of Mr. Sewell, although both of them were "entirely unknown in the world of Cricket"? He lost sight of the fact that Mr. Begg was the organiser all along. Failing all argument, he criticises the poor Committeemen who are not at all hiding behind the purdah as he imagines. They might well say in exclamation, "Heaven save us from such friends.

THE PUNJAB VISITORS' DELIGHTFUL SHOW

I feel awfully sorry that I missed the delightful treat of hockey which the team from the Punjab called Kirpa Ram's XI, provided in the New Year. Everybody saw them in action is full of high praise about their polished display of hockey. Their brilliant stick work combined with spectacular attacking manoeuvres and telling defensive tactics was reminiscent of the some of the best exhibitions of hockey seen in Bombay. It is true that they were beaten by the Customs Athletic Club by a brace of goals. But the fact remains that the visitors played the better hockey all along the line. The magnificent goal-keeping of Herbert Lynn, coupled with a bit of erratic shooting by the visiting forwards at the target, deprived the Punjab team of a great victory. Their successes against the Bombay City and Combined Goans in their return match by substantial margins, showed the length of their superiority. Incidentally, the tourists, who are by no means a representative combination, gave some idea of the high level the game has attained in the Punjab. Our local enthusiasts need a lot of bucking up.

Sensational Happenings At Mahaluxmi Yesterday

Shaphir And Garcon Dead Heat In Cheveley Handicap

Le Mont Chevalier Disqualified In Swindon Plate For Interference With Knockdon

From Our Racing Correspondent

The Twelfth Day of the Winter meeting was held under most pleasant conditions as far as the weather was concerned, but the result again proved disappointing to the majority of backers. The Daily Treble which has become such an attraction was not won again this week, although Baden and Knockdon found many supporters. A rank outsider in Vignette was not spotted at all and the sum of Rs. 26,720 has been carried over to the next meeting. Many patrons of the the Daily Double and Treble complain that the authorities are very inconsiderate in not opening more windows. There has certainly been much scrambling for tickets in the main totalizator building, where better facilities could be provided. On the top floor of the Grand Stand, a couple of windows should also be opened for this form of betting. The concession would be much appreciated by a large number of people.

THRILLING FINISH.

An electrifying finish in the Cheveley Handicap, the chief event thrilled onlookers. Garcon, Shaphir and Carnelian engaged in a tussle which resulted in a dead heat, between the first named pair, with Mr. Eve's grey a short head behind. Thracian Prince, the favourite, who made a poor show was never in the fighting line at any stage. This is not his correct form and I doubt whether he has gone stale as his performance suggested.

OBJECTION SUSTAINED.

A big gamble on Le Mont Chevalier in the Swindon Plate materialised, but the winner lost the spoils in the Stewards Room, where an objecton for interference with Knockdon proved fatal. The French bred colt made up a lot of ground to overhaul Knockdon and any interference was not discernible from the Press Box. Followers of form were at a loss to account for the sudden improvement in Knockdon's form. The daughter of Knockando had four previous outings, but never gave any indication of success in her earlier efforts. This inconsistency is not likely to cause any surprise in quarters where it should do.

RANK OUTSIDER.

Vignette, a speedy daughter of the lamented Owen-Roe created the biggest upset of the afternoon by winning the Hadapsur Plate. She went to the front and maintained the advantage to hold Running Sea and Truro at bay. Her stable connections could not have been very sanguine of her success for she paid Rs. 571 for win and Rs. 109 for place.

Brace made amends for a narrow defeat on Burgess last Monday by capturing the Cairo Handicap (Div. I) from a big field. Rushdi and Vershan pressed the winner close, who shouldered 9-9 in gallant style.

BADEN WINS AGAIN.

Dillon rode a powerful finish on Baden to win Div. III of the Cairo Handicap from No Limit. At present Mr. Gem's chestnut just gets 7 furlongs, and people are still wondering how this budding champion got beaten in the Bushire Plate (Div. III.) on Boxing Day. The handicapper agreed with me when I remarked that Baden was the pick of the newly landeds, by transferring the 4 year old to Class II.

Beaten by a narrow margin in his last outing by Buland, Draughtsman turned the tables in the Leopards town Plate. On Time who was trailing the field put in a strong run to place third, indicating that he has struck form again.

LED ALL THE WAY.

The success of Hussun al Iraq in the Pali Hill Plate (Div. II.) caused much surprise.

The grey just got third place in a 6 furlongs race when hot favourite, but managed to stay an extra two furlongs after leading all the way yesterday. Graham replaced Northmore on Mr. Sion Nessim's horse, and handled his mount very capably.

In this sport of kings the poor Steed gets all the abuses for letting down backers, but is he always the villain of the piece?

Dillon, Davison and Brace registered doubles among the jockeys. Mr. Gem and Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh getting doubles among the owners.

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. I & II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III, W. A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN 7-6 (car. 7-8), Dillon 1
Mr. K.N. Multani's NAHAB 8-4, Burns 2
Mr. J.A. Wadia's HAVANA 8-4, Hardinge 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Silver Fish 8-11, Blythe 4

Time: 1min. 51-2|5secs.

Won by 1|2 length, 1-1|2 length and short head.

Favourite: Nassirwan.

First Tote paid Rs. 29 for Win: Rs. 16, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 14-8 for Win; Rs. 8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 11 for places.

Not run: Dollfuss 8-4; Glory 8-3; Zohal 7-3; Beautiful 7-3 and Desert Prince 7-3.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

THE RACE:—From an indifferent start Lookman showed out from Nahab, Mabrook and Nassirwan. Nahab led the field in the victory, where Havana, Silver Fish and Nassirwan drew out, Nassirwan leading Nahab by half-a-length.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE PALI HILL PLATE—Distance: 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

W.A. reduced 7lbs.

Penalties:—Winners after 31st October 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs.

Allowance:—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's HUSSUN AL IRAQ, 7-13, Graham ... 1
Mr. Gem's FARAT PRINCE. 8-13, Dillon 2
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' HARRY JOHNSON, 8-2, Brace 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHAN ARA, 8-9, Northmore 4

Time: 1 min. 51-1|5 secs.

Won by short head, short head 3 lengths.

Favourite: Farat Prince.

First tote paid Rs. 571 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 35-8 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 for places.

Not Run: Mosul King 8-11, Artighril 8-11, Mint Master 8-10 and Marmora 7-12.

Winner trained by Owner, Sion F. Nessim.

The Race:—Farat Prince was last away. Hussun Al Iraq, Harry Johnson and Sun Rose were the early leaders, followed by Safi al Muluk and Jahan Ara Hussun al Iraq and Harry Johnson were disputing the issue when Farat Prince came with a strong run on the outside and just failed to snatch the verdict from Hussun al Iraq.

3rd Race: 3 p. m.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. Div III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's ADHBA II. 7-13, Denison 1
Mr. Eve's BLUE FUNNEL, 8-13, Brace 2
Mr. Ayub Asad's GREEN LAWN, 9-4, Simmons 3
Mr. A. C. Ardesir's SUNSPOT, 9-4, Munro 4

Time: 1 min. 36-4|5 secs.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, short head.

Favourite: Green Lawn.

First tote paid Rs. 74 for win, and Rs. 33, Rs. 41, and Rs 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

Not Run: Sonia 8-5.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

The Race:—Suhama went to the front by a long lead chased by Hazima, Yanoos, Blue Funnel and Sunspot. At the turn Adhba II joined Suhama, and resisting a late challenge from Blue Funnel, and Green Lawn, won comfortably.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Srimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DRAUGHTSMAN, 8-11, Devison 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEBLI, 8-9, Dillon 2
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME, 8-6 Selby 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN, 7-6, Simmons 4

Time: 2 mins. 9 secs.

Won by 1 length, head, 1 length

Favourite: Chebli

All ran.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

First tote paid Rs. 94 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 14 and Rs. 30 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 47 for win and Rs. 10, Rs. 7 and Rs. 15 for places.

The Race:—Bulard made the running from Turlough, Chebli, Bonne Tete and Draughtsman, while Crusty and On Time were in the rear. Bonne Tete was joined by Turlough at the 1|2 Mile Post. Chebli and Turlough entered the straight together with Draughtsman moving up fast. Draughtsman went on to win comfortably from Chebli.

5th Race: 4 p. m.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Gem's BADEN 7-13 Dillon 1
Mr. F. Sorabji's NO LIMIT 7-7 Whittle 2
Mr. Eve's ANCHOR 9-0 Brace 3
Mr. P. Jehangir's SAINT FORTUNAT 8-1 Harding 4

All ran.

Won by 3|4 length, 2-1|2 lengths 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 36-3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 35 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

THE RACE.—Baden hit the front closely attended by Zoolum, Mumrih and Quarry. No Limit moved out slowly. Baden led into the straight Zoolum falling away. A furlong from home No Limit and Anchor came on the scene. No Limit and Baden had a tough struggle for first honours The latter scoring comfortably in the end.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 9,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GARCON 8-13 Burn; and Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 8-6 Northmore) Dead heat 1

Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 8-6 Brace 3
Mr. F. H. Mehta's THRACIAN PRINCE 8-10 Selby 4

All ran.

Won by Dead-heat, short-head, 3 lengths.

Time.— 2 mins. 10 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 55 on Garcon and Rs. 22 on Shaphir for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 27-8 on Garcon and Rs. 11 on Shaphir for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 8, and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Winners trained by G. A. Haji and C. H. Northmore.

THE RACE.—Criss Cross went out to make the running from Garcon, Carnelian and Thracian Prince with Shaphir handy and Glenalmond last. Criss Cross retired at the turn leaving Garcon and Carnelian in front. Close home Shaphir joined them and a great race between the two resulted Garcon and Shaphir deadheated on the post and Carnelian was third a short head away.

7th Race: 5 p. m.

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's KNOCKDON 8-4 Brace 1
Mr. P. D. Bolton's LE MONT CHEVALIER 9-0 Munro ... 2

(Continued in col. 3).

100-MILE CYCLE RACE

Great Bombay Event Comes Off On 27th Instant

The 100-mile cycle race has been decided to be run on the 27th instant, under the banner of the Sassanian Wheelers. The following have been finally decided upon by the Committee of the Sassanian Wheelers at their last meeting:—

1. The race will start punctually at 6-30 a.m on Sunday (27th instant) from Horny Vellard (near Maharaja's bungalow). Competitors are requested to be in their places before 6-15 a.m.

2. An ambulance car will be kept throught the race to render first-aid to the injured. In addition to this, a breakdown van will be kept running along the whole route to pock up the competitors and their bikes in case of breakdown.

3. Flags will be hoisted on the pilot car, the judges' car and the referee's car to distinguish them from other vehicles.

4. The Judges, Referee and pilot shall have Arm Bands.

5. The turning point for the race has been fixed at 54.6 milestone on the Bombay-Poona Road where the competitors are requested to deliver their tokens to the checker appointed for the purpose.

6. There will be three drinking stations, one each at Parsik Tunnel, Panvel and the Turning Point where competitors will be supplied free of charge lime juice, oranges and citrons.

7. Pacing and coaching is strictly prohibited.

8. Competitors will be allowed to change their bikes in case of damage to their own machines, but under no circumstances they should take outside help for repairs to their machines. All repairs to be done by the competitors themselves.

9. The race will end on the Poona-Bombay Road, near the the Parsi Colony Gymkhana at Dadar. In all cases of dispute the decision of the Judges and the Referee will be final.

10. The prize distribution ceremony will take place at 4. p. m. the same day, at the Parsi Gymkhana, Dadar, where the winning competitors will be awarded prizes.

There will be one prize for every five entrants. Skill prizes will be given to the competitors finishing the whole course in 6-3/4 hours.

The Entrace fee rfo the Race has been fixed at Rs. 3. Entries close on Monday 21st inst) at 5. p m.. Entries will be received by:—

1. Mr. Fram Davar, Hon. Gen. Secretary, 19, Jer Baug, Byculla. 2. Mr. A K Bastani Hon. Treasurer, 15, Umrigar Building, Huges Road, 3 Mr J K Shroff, 6, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road Fort, 4 Mr K R Kavarana, Kavarana Mansions, Colaba, 5 Mr. Jal P. Master, Readymoney Building, Tardeo, Bombay.

F..A. CUP

Third Round Results

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The following are results of the F. A. Cup, third round:

Sheffield Wednesday 3, Oldham 1; Aldershot 0, Reading 0; Leicester 2, Blackpool 1; Westham 1, Stockport 1; Portsmouth 1, Huddersfield 1; Brighton 0, Arsenal 2; Burnley 4, Mansfield 2; Yeovil 2, Liverpool 6; Northampton 0, Bolton 2; Wagne 1, Milwall 4; Tottenham 1, Manchester City 0; Southend 0, Sheffield United 4; Walsall 1, Southampton 2; Bristol Rovers 1, Manchester United 3; Everton 6; Grimsby 3; Birmingham 5, Coventry 1; Preston 0, Barnsley 0; York 0, Derby 1; Sunderland 3, Fulham 2; Swindon 2, Chesterfield 1; Hull 1, Newcastle 5; Wolverhampton 4, Notts County 0; Leeds 4, Bradford 1; Bristol City 1, Bury 1; Brentford 0, Plymouth 1; Swansea 4, Stoke 1; Chester 0, Nottingham Forest 4; Aston Villa 1, Bradford City 3; Middlesbrough 1, Blackburn 1; West Bromwich 2, Port Vale 1; Chelsea 1, Luton 1; Norwich 2, Bath 0.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Akbar Hydari Leaves For Delhi

HYDERABAD, Dn. Jan. 12.

Sir Akbar Hydari leaves for Delhi on January 14 to participate in the meeting of an informal committee of Ministers of Indian States elected last May at which certain aspects of the Select Committee Report with reference to states left over after the recent Bombay meeting will be further considered.—A. P.

The Magisterial enquiry into the murder of Mr. Crawford, Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur, will begin in the District Jail. About 20 prosecution witnesses are being examined. The accused is Shah Mohammed, a servant.

(Continued from Col. 7)

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's BILLY BUTTON 8-2 Dillon 3
Mr. Kelso's DOREDA 8-6 Marrable 4

All ran.

Won by head, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time.—1 min. 27 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 82 for win, Rs. 38, Rs. 36 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 41 for win Rs. 19, Rs. 18 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE RACE.—Knockdon jumped out quickly to lead Natbay, Rooz, The Greek and Le Mont Chevalier. Grand Raja made a slow beginning. Knockdon and The Greek were fighting it out up the straight when Billy Button and Le Mont Chevaler joined them. In a close finish Le Mont Chevalier beat Knockdon by a head. An objection against the winner for boring was up held, the race being awarded to Knockdon.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's VIGNETTE 7-9 J. O'Neale 1
Mr. Eve's RUNNING SEA 8-8 Brace 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TRURO 9-4 Bowley 3
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's CLAIRETTE 8-4 Selby 4

Not run:—Bedsocks 8-7 and Quick Image 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 571 for win, Rs. 109, Rs. 21 and Rs. 40 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 285-8 for win, Rs. 54-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 10 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

Vignette was well ahead of Truro in the first furlong, then came Oratoria, Running Sea and Leicester Lady. Vignette kept her early advantage and held the challenge of Running Sea. Truro stayed on to keep Clairette out of third place.

9th Race: 6 p. m.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600 A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Gem's BURGESS 9-9 Brace 1
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's RUSHDI 7-5 Davison 2
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-0 Munro 3
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL 9-1 Selby 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 57 and Rs. 29 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

THE RACE.—Yona, established a good lead from Happy King, Silver Lining and Farhan Pasha. Legion of Honour bringing up the rear. From the distance Burgess, Rushdi, Vershan and Al Hamil come into the picture. In an engaging struggle for supremacy, Burgess triumphed Rushdi, on the rails finishing in front of Vershan and Al Hamil.

Dr. Julius Haas, a distinguished Surgeon of Vienna, who is now touring India.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 12.

In the Australian Tennis Championships finals Crawford beat Perry 2-6 6-4; 6-4 6-4.

In the Women's Singles, Round beat Lyle: 1-6, 6-1, 6-3.

All the 22 Hindu accused committed to trial in the first of the Ajodhya riot cases known as Kaziana case have been acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Fyzabad.

All Ready For Plebiscite

Saar Agog With Alarmist Reports, Police Keep Watch On Nazis

(Special Cable)
SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 11.

Alarmist rumours are circulating of an attempt to prevent the plebiscite being carried out, and it is understood the Socialist leader Braun has appealed to the Plebiscite Commission to postpone the plebiscite on the ground that alleged frightful terrorism is rampant. But his appeal will be rejected.

OFFICIALS UNPERTURBED

Official quarters are confident of a peaceful conduct of the ballott. Nevertheless utmost watchfulness is maintained.

VOTERS RECEIVED BY POLICE

For example, Nazis were forbidden to welcome thousands of voters from Germany to-day, whom the police received and shepherded to their billets.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE MEETING

Council Has Acted On Unanimity Of Decisions

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

Inquiries made by the British Ambassador in Berlin, with the concurrence of the French and the Italian Governments, as to whether Germany would be represented at the League Council Meeting on Saar Plebiscite matters, are consistent with the procedure adopted at other stages since in January 1934, Saar was the first on the Council Agenda.

As on the present occasion, Germany has "for reasons of principle" declined to take part formally in such discussions, but decisions on all the essential matters have throughout had her acquiescence and usually her assent.

It is noteworthy that, although the Saar Annex to the Versailles Treaty requires only majority decisions, the Council has acted only on unanimity of decisions.

Initial contact between German Government and the Council's Committee of Three was effected at the request of Mr. Knox by Herr Von Papen, Commissioner for Saar, and the Committee's first comprehensive Report in June 1934, fixing the date of the Plebiscite and making proposals for its conduct contained official notes from the French and the German Government, undertaking to refrain from reprisals or discrimination against voters.

In September the German Government instructed their Minister in Berne to maintain touch with the Committee and in November German Experts were sent to Rome to confer with the French and League Experts on Financial and Economic matters requiring settlement.

The German Government's undertaking respecting immunities of non-voters, and protection of minorities, were embodied with other matters in the Committee's last Report to the Council in December, and it was with the assent of Germany also that an International Force was despatched to the Saar area.—B.O.W.

RUMOURS OF SPECIAL SESSION

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

The British correspondents in Saar refer to the rumours of a Special February Session of the Council to deal with any problems arising out of the Saar Plebiscite, which it may not be possible to settle during the present meeting. They emphasise that the feeling in British and other Diplomatic circles is that the sooner the decisions are taken about the future of the Saar the better it is for all concerned.

It is hoped, in fact, that all outstanding points will be settled before the end of next week.

It is pointed out that, while the Geneva meetings nearly always provide an occasion for discussion of political questions outside the Agenda, at the present time nearly all major European issues are varying aspects of relations with Germany, and that the prospects of real progress with them should be considerably improved when the Saar problems are out of way.—B.O.W.

NO HOPE FOR FRANCOPHILES?

Voting Will Prove Barometer Of Hitlerism's Popularity Or Otherwise

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 12.

Whatever percentage votes Deutsche and United Fronts respectively muster to-morrow, it is certain the ballot question: "Do you wish to be united with France?" will attract small support. Scattered Francophiles have no party or newspaper and it is doubtful whether even 5,000 voters will reply to question in the affirmative.

From another point of view, the plebiscite is unusually interesting, inasmuch as the Saarlanders who are undoubtedly Germans, will be able to register, by free vote without fear of reprisals, their views on Hitlerism and whether the approval of this or plumping for the 'status quo' makes a stronger appeal to them.

GENEVA PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY.

Geneva.—No serious situation is anticipated in the Saar, but in the event of grave tidings from Saarbruecken, it will be possible to hold an emergency meeting of the League Council on Sunday night.—Reuter.

League's Appeal To Saarlanders To Be Calm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
GENEVA, Jan. 12.

A solemn appeal to the population of the Saar is issued by the League Council, asking them to show, by calm and dignity of the realisation, the importance of the vote they are about to cast and preserve the same attitude during the days following the plebiscite, and confidently await the decision that the Council will take at the earliest possible moment.

SOLVING TRAFFIC PROBLEM

What England Does To Minimise Road Accidents

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

The rules laid down for thirty-miles an hour-speed-limit builtup areas, provided for in the last year's Road Traffic Act, will be enforced from 18th March, according to the Minister of Transport. By that time all necessary traffic signs will be erected.

At the same time every effort is being made to extend to all towns of provinces as early as possible the system of pedestrian crossings which have been installed in London during the last few months

B. B. C. EMPIRE TRANSMISSIONS

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

A talk on Saar Plebiscite by Mr. F.A. Voigt, Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," will be relayed from Saarbruecken in the Empire transmissions on January 13, at 21-45, on Jan. 14 at 00-45, 10-15 and 16-30 hours.

The result of polling will be announced in the Empire Transmissions when available, and repeated in successive News Bulletins.—B.O.W.

BERLIN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

BERLIN, Jan. 11.

Forestalling any League announcement, an Official Statement says on its reincorporation in the Reich Saar will be taken over in entirety and united with Palatinate under leadership of Herr Joseph Buerckel.—Reuter.

NEW PORTFOLIO FOR MUSSOLINI

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ROME, Jan. 11.

Colonial Minister General De Bono having been appointed High Commissioner for all Italian possessions in East Africa, it is probable that Signor Mussolini will take the portfolio of Colonies in addition to six others he already holds.

Garden Party to Khan Bahadur Cooper at the Willingdon Club. The guest of honour at tea with the Aga Khan and the Chief Justice.

CHETTIARS IN BURMA

Deputation To Go To England To Plead For Safeguards

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

In pursuance of the resolution of the All-Burma Chettiars' Conference, held recently in Rangoon, to request the Hon'ble Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad to go to England on a deputation to safeguard the interests of the Chettiar community in Burma, and to get certain restrictions on the free entry into Burma of Indians removed and to claim representation by election for the community in the Burma Legislative Council which they now enjoy only by nomination, Mr. S. A. S. Raman Chettiar, Mr. S. T. K. Latchman Chettiar and Mr. Raju, President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively, to the Burma Chettiar Association came to Madras from Rangoon to see Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar.

Several gentlemen, from Chettinad also met Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar and had an informal meeting at his residence in Madras to persuade him to go to England. It is understood he has agreed to go to England.

He will lead a deputation of Chettiars to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Madras.— United Press.

Congress M.L.As. Bound For Delhi

MADRAS, January 12.

Most of the Congress Party members of the Assembly from the province including Messrs Satyamurti, Nageswar Rao, Sami Venkatachalam Chetty are leaving for Delhi on Tuesday to attend the Assembly Session.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is proceeding to Delhi to-morrow to attend the Working Committee meeting.—A.P.

Two Men Jailed For Misappropriation

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

Mr. V. G. Gharpure, an auditor of B.B. & C.I. Ry. filed a complaint against Harishanker Ganaputram and Dolatram Ochhevram for misappropriation of property worth Rs. 35,334.

The case was committed to the Court of Mr. N. K. Dravid, the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Dholka. After a protracted hearing Mr Dravid framed charges under section 408 and 114 I.P.C. to-day and sentenced both for 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default of six months more. A similar sentence was passed under section 477 I.P.C. Both sentences are to run consecutively.

PLAGUE IN RANGOON

A telegram from the Government of India says that Rangoon has been declared to be infected with plague from December 30.

To Organise Bihar Villages

PATNA, Jan. 12.

Dr. Profulla Ghose, who came here in search of suitable organisers for the Village Industries' Association, has been, it is understood, able to persuade Mr. Brijkishor Prasad, reputed to be the brain of Bihar, to undertake the job.

He leaves to-night for Calcutta.—United Press.

Khalil Ahamad Fazal Ahamad, aged about 22, was arrested on Tuesday, at Karjat, a station on the G. I. P. Railway, by the Karjat Railway Police under the Arms Act.

BALKANS WILL COLLABORATE WITH POWERS

Three Foreign Ministers Decide To Put Into Practice Rome Agreement

BELGRADE, Jan. 11.

The meeting in a railway coach at Gublijana, Slovenia, of Dr. Benes, M. Titulescu, M. Jevtitch, Foreign Ministers, respectively of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia, who constitute a permanent Council of the Little Entente decided to collaborate in most sincere spirit with all the interested Powers.

They also decided to put into practice the principles of the Rome agreements, without neglecting their national interests.

The Ministers considered that the Rome negotiations will reinforce the maintenance of peace.—Reuter.

PORTUGAL'S FIRST PARLIAMENT

LISBON, Jan 11.

Portugal's first Parliament in over eight years was opened today by President Carmona and Premier Salazar, whose arrival in a four-horse carriage was announced by a salute of 21 guns.

The new corporative Parliament elected on a very limited suffrage has the right to initiate a legislation, but not to overthrow the Government.—Reuter.

U. P. TO HAVE MORE RAIN

Western Disturbance Passing Away Eastwards

POONA, Jan. 12.

The western disturbance has caused local falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and Punjab and Kumaon Hills. It is passing away eastwards through Kashmir and a shallow low pressure area has appeared this morning over central parts of the country. Temperatures have fallen rapidly along the Northwest Frontier and North Punjab.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Sonamarg and Dalhousie one inch each; Srinagar half; Stalkot, Murree and Dras quarter each.

FORECAST

Rainfall will recur locally along and near Western Himalayas and light showers will extend in plains of United Provinces and central parts of the country. Temperature will continue to fall generally over Northwest India.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.022

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 71.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 63.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees 1.3 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.2 degrees 1.4 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 177 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-1-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.5deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NEW DRIVING TESTS FOR MOTORISTS

"Hitler Of Highway" To Make Searching Enquiry Into Road Accidents

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

The Minister of Transport has fixed April 1, as the date of beginning of the system of testing new Motor Drivers. All drivers who obtain their first licences on, or after April 1st last year must submit themselves to tests as well as all new applicants for license.

After a marginal period of some months it will become an offence for a new driver to be at the wheel without having passed the test.

Two-hundred Testing Officials including some women are being appointed.

The Minister of Transport is instituting a searching and comprehensive inquiry into the causes of fatal road accidents. Chief Police Officers throughout Britain are to assist in endeavouring to regulate the circumstances associated with all accidents.—B.O.W.

LANCASHIRE LOOKS UP

Exports Of 1934 Have Increased Due To Ottawa Preferences

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.

The year 1934 was a good year for Lancashire cotton manufacturers says the report of the Dominions and Home Trade Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The exports of 1934 were almost two-and-half times of those of 1932. This increase was due to Ottawa preferences. South Africa especially was a large buyer.

For six months ending with June 1934, 85 per cent. of South Africa's cotton piece-goods were purchased from Britain, while only eight per cent. of the balance was taken from Japan

The position of rayons was not so reassuring, Japan supplying 47 per cent. as compared to Britain's 27 per cent.

Canada took considerably more cotton piece-goods from Lancashire in 1934 than in any year since 1931.

NO MATCHES WITH INDIAN AMATEURS

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The "Hindu" understands that the International Lawn Tennis Federation, Paris, has refused sanction for matches to be played between Hamilton and Indian amateurs.—A. P.

'His Master's Voice" JANUARY 1935 Records are Out!

SAWAI GANDHARVA

KRISHNABAI

M. MANSUR

MEHBUBJAN

Prof. VYAS

Get a copy of our this month's supplement free from any of our dealers containing full texts of songs.

HEAR These Famous Artistes

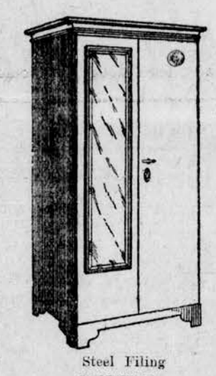
PROF. VYAS
CHIMANLAL
ANANDJI
MASTER VASANT
LALOOBHAI
SAWAI GANDHARVA

On "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Records.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

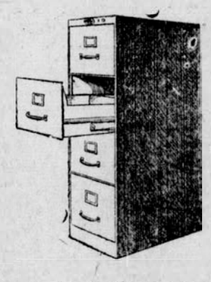
28, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

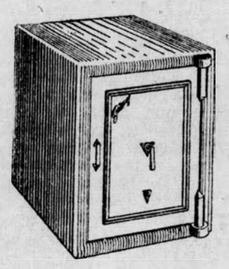
SAFETY! The GODREJ Way



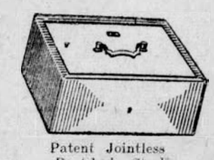
Steel Filing CABINETS with Automatic Locking device to avoid risk of theft and fire etc. for Files and documents.

Triple Patent ALMIRAHS with the "Channel Grip" in doors that keeps out burglars, fire, insects and dust for expensive dresses, valuable articles and important papers.

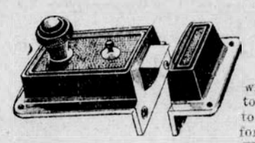




Burglar & Fire-Resisting JOINTLESS SAFES with 16-corner-bend jointless body that cannot be broken or wedged by burglars for Money and Valuables



Patent Jointless Bent-body Steel CASH & JEWEL BOXES with detachable bottoms for fixing them to counters, etc., for Cash & Jewellery.



Self-locking NIGHT LATCH that admits inmates but keeps out strangers——for Homes.

Strong unpickable BRASS PADLOCKS Box, Drawer & Door-Locks for Homes, Offices, Godowns & Mills etc.

For 37 long years Godrej has specialised in making Safes and other articles of safety for Home and Office use and has invented and patented special methods of construction that make Godrej articles the strongest and the best No wonder all departments of the Government of India (through Indian Stores Department) Indian Army, Provincial Governments, Indian States, largest Banks and business offices and innumerable homes use Godrej Safes and other articles.

You also would be best protected and served when using Godrej Safes, Almirahs, etc., etc.

Also Steel Shelving, Hospital Furniture and other steel Articles.

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The "Gavdis" In Portuguese India

Socio-Historical Background Of Their Life And Folk-Dance

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED).

The picture reproduced on this page above depicts a characteristic pose of the 'gavdi' (folk-dance) of Goa in the Portuguese territory on the Konkan coast, and has been printed for personal use, as a New Year's greetings card in another series again this year, by Mr. Tristao da Braganza Cunha.

CULTURE AMONGST "ABORIGINES."

The "gavdi" dance would appear to have survived every alien influence that could corrupt and destroy any authentic, indigenous dance form and, in that respect alone, is important as demonstrating the vital resistence of which the "gavdis," as a racial unit, are capable.

No wonder, they have been considered as "aborigine," a term, incidentally, that is not accepted in its strict ethnological significance, although, undeniably, the racial traits that could be discovered amongst other groups scattered all over the presidency, are traceable amongst the majority of the Goan "gavdis." The Goan "gavdis" must, however, be distinguished from these groups as having attained, to a certain level of culture, presumably because they have been domiciled in Goa for a fairly long time in order to outgrow, despite their very backward economic condition and dependence, certain definite characteristics peculiar to quasi-nomadic groups lost amongst a strange people.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESISTANCE.

That they must have undergone the process of assimilation and adaptation to some extent, could be easily seen even by a casual observer, who has had opportunities of noticing the various types. The Hindu "gavdis" for instance, strike one as the more 'civilized' type, both in their personal appearance and their ways of social life, and there is every reason to believe that there must have been some kind of racial admixture practically amongst various strata of the population. The more congenial social environments with the profession of Hindu faith and customs, is presumably responsible for the divergence that is quite pronounced between the Hindu and Christian "gavdis."

A LOST RACE.

The so-called Christian 'gavdis' have always remained 'Christian' in name, because, despite organised missionary efforts, the 'gavdi' is said to enter the church thrice in a lifetime, that is to say, at the time of birth, marriage and death. Perhaps, every known religion has proved invulnerable in touching the abysmal and brooding depths of the 'aborigine soul' and this reaction to organized religion is as pronounced indeed, similar in most respects, amongst the world's ancient races like the "indios" of South America—children of the Maya Kings destroyed by the brutal Spanish imperialists like Cortes—which are being slowly exterminated to-day. It would, perhaps be possible to understand the "gavdi" psychology if we surveyed the forces that have culminated in the struggles and tyrannies of the past.

The "gavdis" to-day exist as serfs of the land. Their roots go deep in the land; they never emigrate; and they would appear to bear the eternal cross of the racial wrong and its bitter consequences inherited from generation to generation. They lack in any political instinct, the kind of cunning insinuated by religious or economic persecution. They are a lost race.....

A GAVDI FOLK DANCE.

THE GAVDI FOLK-DANCE.

However, as has been pointed out above, the vitality they have, possessed and which has been absorbed in the grim resistance they have put up in the face of hostile races is quite unique. It is not that they lack in any capacity for adaptation. They have certainly been "civilised", wherever they have settled so that, in several places in Kanara, these "gavdis," who are known as "kunbis," speak a dialect "Kanarese" as their Goan cousins speak the local "Concani." Whether or not, as is quite possible, they were animistic, the subtler influences must have permeated in their social group existence to such an extent that the Catholic Chuch has up to this time found herself ineffectual in "assimilating" them. This is easily seen by comparing conditions between the Hindu and Christian gavdis even the latter of whom are found abstaining both from meat and liquor.

It is exactly this fierce conservatism that has preserved for us their folk-dance, which, despite the "gavdis'" lack of culture as defined by our standards suggests an elaborate technique and a purely aesthetic, if unconscious, refinement traditionally achieved. Whatever the underlying religious or legendary symbolism of the 'Zagor' (or 'jagor' in its Marathi version)—and local conditions have influenced it a great deal it is interesting mostly as a pure folk-dance which gains in importance in an atmosphere of artistic decadence. Several students of anthropology are found who favour the theory that the "gavdis" belong ethnologically to one of the South Indian races and Mr. Braganza Cunha states that he has discovered remarkable similarities both in the type of physique and technique and effect of the dance between the "gavdis'" and the dance-recitals given by the Polenesian students of the Paris University he had attended some years ago.

COMMON AFFINITIES.

The similarity remarked by this observer is quite obvious even for those who could judge it second-hand. For one thing there are certain elements common in all folk-dance and, apart from the artistic excellence and the general high cultural level of the popular Javanese folk art-forms, the thematic origin is similar between it and the "gavdis'". The similarity between the Hindu and Hindu-Budhistic influences such as supply the thematic inspiration in several places in the Dutch-Indies is apparent enough. It would, however, be interesting to draw a contrast, on the cultural level, between the Portuguese and Dutch colonial influences. Such a contrast could easily explain why, despite the necessities of colonial imperialism, the racial-social life has been practically preserved intact in the Dutch-Indies.

Journalism In Portuguese India

A Survey Of Present-Day Conditions

(By OBSERVATEUR)

It is a pity that practically not a single newspaper out of the large number of periodicals published in Portuguese India should have organised systematic publication of news.

A majority of these reproduce, both in "Concani" (the local dicted Marathi in Latin script) and Portuguese, the little news items published in the Bombay papers and even this transcription is sometimes ridiculously inaccurate. But as these journals are produced to serve the party and clerical interests according as their own are identified with these, the main function of ordinary journalism becomes quite negligible: they become, in consequence, provincial and communal 'sheets' catering for restricted demands of their patrons.

The "Diario da Noite," which has issued a special new-year's number, is a pro-governmental Panjim journal—they are all pro-governmental either out of choice or necessity as no critical journal could exist under a strict official censorship. It is interesting to note that, till recently, any number of Government servants edited newspapers: but, since the new Press Laws were introduced, their wives have occupied the editorial chairs. The journals perform, moreover, the function of social diversion and are useful in "boosting" up the friends and partisans of the respective group interests. The "Diario" under notice devotes a whole page to a family-group of "notabilities" and the social game is quite a pleasant one.

The Portuguese bi-weekly "Pracasha" is, however one of the few exceptions to this rule of provincial-social journalism. It is, perhaps, the only well written independent journal and is influential amongst educated Goanese despite its anti-clericalism and the ban placed on it by the church. Although the censorship constitutes the biggest obstacle in the path of any decent journalism—nothing is passed by the censorship that contains any reference to Russia despite the fact that even the imperialist French press has since been featuring writings about the Soviet—there is any amount of scope for the Goan Press to introduce important features of modern journalism especially as it reaches a large public of educated and cultured persons. There are many Indian writers like Mr. Menezes Braganza who represent a Goan intelligentsia who far from occupying the stigmatic position of Near—Portuguese imperialists, have demonstrated how Indians could meet and even excel, in every personal quality and intelligence, on the same ground as their colonial "superiors."

For instance, when, some time ago, the Patriarch replaced following the new poicy of Europeanisation, some of the Indian theological teachers with European recruits, he found the position impossible and had to reinstate the Indian incumbent. One could quote a list of Goanese, since the days of F. L. Gomes, who have distinguished themselves in every field of intellectual activity even on the Continent and even the average Goan resents the suggestion that he (or she) occupied any position of real inferiority.

OBSERVATEUR.

The late Mr. DATTARAM PANDHARINATH PATHARE, former General Secretary of the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana, whose oil-portrait was unveiled at the Gymkhana Pavilion recently.

THE CALCUTTA ORIENTAL JOURNAL

An English translation, with notes and diagrams, of "Vastu Vidya," the well-known Sanskrit treatise on ancient Hindu architecture, has been appearing in the Calcutta Oriental Journal from the pen of Prof. K. R. Pisharoti, assisted by Mr. V. K. R. Menon. The work throws interesting light on the problems which taxed the minds of builders of religious and residential structures in ancient days and the ways in which these problems were solved. It may be truly said that all ancient Hindu architecture had a religious basis and was designed not only with an eye to convenience and health but also in conformity with the traditional scheme of positions assigned to the various gods of the Hindu pantheon, who were supposed to exert their influences, favourable or unfavourable, on all such structures. Without a careful study of "Vastu Vidya," it will not be possible to understand fully the evolution of ancient Hindu architecture.

A comparative glossary of Konkani language, furnished by Dr. S. M. Katre, M.A., Ph. D, is another interesting subject of study appearing in the journal. Though more than a lakh of people speak this language, which is closely allied to Marathi but which appears to have had an independent origin, it is not a written language and has no literature. Dr. Katre's glossary throws interesting light on the etymology of many Konkani words. Shaktivada and Shaktaism are dealt with by Dr. P. C. Chakravarti. To the December number of the journal, the editor, Prof. Kshitis Chandra Chatterji, contributes a very interesting article on "Popular Etymology," in which he gives numerous examples of the funny ways in which Pandits of the old type as well as persons not fully conversant with the true origins of certain unfamiliar words have sought to derive them. Thus, these Pandits and other popular writers have found affinity to exist between English and Sanskrit words like the following:—"Sovereign" and "Suvarna" (gold); "Science" and "Sanjna" (Knowledge); "Shock" and "Shoka" (Grief); "Priest" and "Purohit"; "Lucky" and "Laksmi"; "Committee" and "Samiti" and so on.

LLOYDS BANK'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Wants To Know All About Its 10,000 Employees

There are 10,000 men on the staff of Lloyds Bank.

The directors want to know all about them.

They have sent out questionforms to all their 1,300 branch-managers in connection with the 1935 salary revisions.

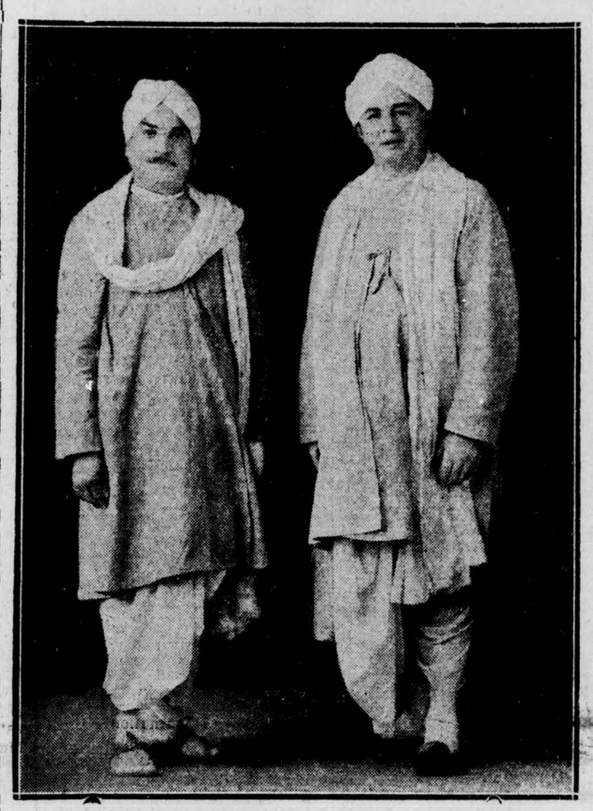
The forms, when completed and returned, will constitute a secret and confidential report on every man on the staff.

The managers have to allocate marks to each employee under the following heads:—

Appearance; Manners; General Knowledge; Banking Knowledge; Punctuality; Acumen; Efficiency; Handwriting; Business Acquisition; Ambition and General Conduct.

Five marks against any of these means excellent.

One means unsatisfactory; two, below standard; three, generally satisfactory and four, very good. —"Sunday Express."



(Left) Pandit Bhawanishankar Sukthankar of St. Xavier's College, who passed away in Bombay on the 2nd inst. He was an erudite Shastri trained in the traditional Sanskrit lore at Benares, the seat of ancient Sanskrit learning. He was of great help to the Judges of the Bombay High Court in the interpretation of ancient Smriti texts. (Right) the Rev. R. Zimmermann, S.J., Ph.D., ex-Professor of Sanskrit at St. Xavier's College in Indian costume.

DIETETICS

Old Slogan In Modern Garbs

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Everybody is talking about diet these days. Gandhiji is taking the message of vitamins in the villages, and bran is coming into its own. Eat more fruits. Eat more vegetables. Eat tomatoes. Eat cucumbers, above all eat what you have been eating, for thousands of years, but with the consciousness of eating the same thng in other ways, eat spinach which is English for "bhaji", with the consciousness of its protein and calary values, and eat cucumber, which we see being eaten on a thousand dusty roads in the evening, by sturdy women returning from work, because they are eating it in America. Call it salad, or if you are above that sort of thing, as probably you are, you eat it with the consciousness of its analysed properties in terms of decimals, or in terms of a Sunday article on dietetics.

THE NEW CULT

For example, let us take curd or skimmed milk, as ancient as the Laws of Manu, which has entered to-day into our diet-sheet via the modern hospitals, fashionable restaurants, Harley Street, Macfadden, health menus, and American Magazines. They drink it in all the villages of this ancient land, as a prelude or an epilogue, to a delicately balanced diet in a million Hindu kitchens,—they had been drinking it long before Macfadden spread his cult, centuries before men heard of Carbo-hydrates and Vitamins, long before Hippocrates, the Father of Medical Science, in Europe, told the story of the human body. Today we take a glass of "chas" (skimmed milk), and feel extremely modern, and feel it going through our throat in unison with gymnasts, nudists, and all those possessors of bodies-beautiful, whose pictures we see on the coloured covers of modern magazines on the book-stalls.

We often come across mild and gentle advocates of Asiatic civilizations, who read the latest inventions as discoveries of Western Science into some vague references in their own sacred books. They read Max and James Jeans, and Einstein, into some verse of Ramayana or Upanishad. Let somebody say in the West that space is curved and our sweet scholars will quote a verse from some ancient volume of our own lore to prove that we had an Einstein in Patna or Ayodhya or Taxila or Nalanda 4,000 years before Hitler drove the great Jew from the Fatherland.

There is a school of Zoroastrians who also indulge in this sort of religious self-sufficiency, this consciousness of a vast treasure-house of wisdom, in which the latest discoveries are included; that attitude may be the result of a pious imagination, or a sweet fanaticism which deludes and inebriates, or of genuine belief, that the twentieth century scientists are merely discovering or inventing what our ancestors knew and what we have forgotten. We, who are dimly conscious of the great seers of our past, and are not unaware of the triumphs of modern science, sometimes wonder how the graph-line of human progress is moving. If there was wireless in the days of Valmiki, the broadcasting and receiving stations being the brains of Rishis, of Rishis like the men of Wellsian utopias, then evolution seems a sham, time is of no consequence, the Rishi of the past, becomes the ideal of a future race of supermen, of a world to be, and we feel that though other means, and by other ways the ancients garnered wisdom, with the result that many so-called modern things have their counterpart in ancient civilizations.

SELLING COAL IN NEWCASTLE.

You eat spinach with the knowledge that it has 0.51 proteins, 0.06 fats, 0.82 carbohydrates, 6 calories per ounce, and A. B. and C. vitamins; you drink skimmed milk with the belief that it has 0.96 proteins, 0.08 fats, 1.44 carbo-hydrates, 10 calories per ounce, with A. B. and C. vitamins. We are told that there is an old Sanskrit adage to the effect that you must drink skimmed milk, after every meal. The results achieved are the same. The beauty parlour specialist advises a certain diet to soften your skin, the diet which any average lady in Thakurdwar or Bhuleshwar or Ahmedabad achieves by food, which comes to her as naturally as the sun which rises in the mornings, casting violet rays, driving away all diseases, producing vitamin D. The ancient Aryan hymns to the Sun, can thus be interpreted in terms of vitamin D, and a God who drives away rickets and other diseases associated with darkness. That does not mean that we should not broadcast into every village, through the newly found Village Industries Association the advantages of a cheap, nutritive, healthy diet, in terms of food-values, proclaim the disadvantages of polished rice, nor make a terrible propaganda with loud speakers, posters, moving exhibition vans, orators, dietetic experts, regarding the food they should eat. It is possible that while shouting some modern slogan you might be selling coal in Newcastle.

Raymalt

A SUPER VITAMIN FOOD

Rich in Vitamins

A. B. C. & D.

Indispensable for

The Rickety & The Anaemic

THE YOUNG & THE OLD.

Children will be delighted to have it.

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

JUST OUT! JUST OUT!

HAND BOOK OF VIVA VOCE.

By Prof. A. M. MATTHEWS, M.A. Indispensable for candidates appearing at various competitive examinations held by public service commission and other examining bodies, wherein interview is obligatory and carries a valuable maximum number of marks. Price Re. 1/-

CAREERS, MOHENI ROAD, LAHORE.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

HEALING BY MUSIC

Western Medical World Reinforces Indian Belief In Potency Of Rhythm To Influence Human Body

That music may exercise definitely curative influences is clearly demonstrated by Edward Podolsky, M.D., the distinguished American author of the following article in "New Health", who gives many historical examples of healing by music:

Man has known of the healthful qualities of music for many hundreds of years, for it is a well-known fact that the first written observation of the influence of music upon the human body occurs in the oldest of all Egyptian medical papyri dating back almost 3,000 years. Homer was aware of the healing value of music, for he says it stopped a haemorrhage in Ulysses. The old Hebrews were also well acquainted with the calming powers of sweet music which they used to refresh the sorely tried spirit of Saul.

There are many recorded instances in ancient Greek and Roman history in which the healthful qualities of music are strikingly illustrated. Celsus used melodies as a curative procedure in insanity, and in this practice he was joined by the greatest of all Roman doctors, Galen. Martinus tells us that he was quite successful in removing fevers by song. Aesculapius cured deafness by the sound of the trumpet; Aulus Gellius is authority for the statement that sciatica was cured by gentle modulations.

As time went on the curative effects of music in certain diseases were more strikingly illustrated. Some two hundred years ago Drs. Bruckmann and Hareland reported cases of St. Vitus' dance cured by music. Dr. Desserarts also recorded that catalepsy was cured in a like manner. Another physician ascertained its influence in hysterical hpochondriac affections. A French physician, Burette, agreed with an ancient confrere that music was good for sciatica.

In fact, so widespread was the enthusiasm for healing by music during the seventeenth century, that a pretentious work appeared, entitled "Magis Universalis Naturae et Artis," which contained bars of music that were reputed to cure persons bitten by a tarantula. This power of music to cure tarantular bites was vigorously affirmed by Drs. Mead in England, Burette in France, and Baglivi in Italy. Their explanation of this phenomenon, which seems quite reasonable, is that music throws the patient into a violent fit of dancing, which by bringing on profuse perspiration washes out the poison and effects the cure.

INSANITY CURED.

Three famous rulers of history were brought back to sanity through the influence of music. The first was the well-known case of King Saul of ancient Israel. The second was the case of Philip V of Spain. He suffered severely from melancholia which nearly ended in madness. Court physicians tried in vain to help him, and Farinelli, the famous castrate soprano and a former favourite of the unhappy monarch, was summoned as a last resort. Being placed in an adjoining room to that in which the unhappy Philip sat brooding in melancholic solitude, he sang several joyous melodies. No result was perceptible the first day, but the experiment was repeated. New songs were sung, and the hours of the audience extended. The King began to show symptoms of reviving attention. He listened and gradually became absorbed in the exquisite solo concerts. His interest grew daily; he became discriminating, and his attention being thoroughly aroused, his cure became rapid and permanent.

The third case was that of King George III of England, who was also subject to terrible fits of melancholia. The only solace he received was from music. The King was well aware of the soothing effect on his nerves and mind, and would often ask for music when he sensed that of his fits of melancholia was coming on.

BROCKLESBY'S EXPERIMENTS

It was towards the end of the eighteenth century that serious efforts to evaluate the effects of music on the human body were initiated. Among the first was Dr. Brocklesby, who conducted a series of interesting experiments on "a child not two years old, born of musical parents, who was one day remarkable for mirth and good humour upon hearing sprightly airs of musick; this gave occasion to the father and Mr. Stanley to try the effects of different measures, when they had raised the infant's spirits vrey high by these means. But as the chromatick and graver strains began the child grew melancholy and sad, which temper was removed as soon as the pleasanter musick was played. Thus, as I am informed, they could solely by this art raise and allay joy and grief by turns in the infant's mind."

Thousands of practical applications of healing by music were made during the past two centuries.

INFLUENCE ON BLOOD CIRCULATION.

Towards the end of the last century the Italian physiologist Patrici conducted a series of experiments on the influence of musical stimuli on the circulation of the blood in the brain. A boy named Favre, aged 13, while acting as an assistant to his employer, a woodcutter, was severely wounded in the head by a glancing blow of an axe. Through careful treatment in the hospitals he was finally restored to health, although the wound s ll remained more than three inches in length. When the wound was finally healed the bones did not fully cover the exposed brain, in consequence of which changes in the circulation of the brain could be detected accurately. The boy himself was ductile and intelligent. The point that Patrici set out to ascertain was, first, whether the circulation of the blood in general is influenced by music; then whether that of the brain is more or less influenced than that of the body.

After a carefully executed series of experiments the following facts were ascertained:

1. It was found that under the influence of music the pulse in the arm was elevated in the same proportion as that of the brain.

2. It was found that under the influence of certain melodies while the brain circulation expanded, that of the arm contracted.

3. The circulatory effects of music are directly related, not subordinate to the movements of breathing.

Music exerts "equally profound effects on the other organ systems of the body. Binet and Courtier, who were among the pioneer investigators in this important field, noted the influence of music on breathing. The reactions of a single person were studied. In one series of experiments, isolated tones, chords and musical exercises possessing no emotion associations were used. These sensorial stimuli produced no modification in the breathing except in speeding it up slightly. The increase varied directly with the increase of the movements, and was greater for the minor mode and discordant sounds.

Musical selections, chiefly songs arousing emotional associations according to the introspection of the subjects, varied in their influence according to the tone evoked. Sad melodies increased breathing by 2.6 on the average, considerably decreased the depth and produced some irregularity in the rhythm. Gay music such as military marches produced an increase of 3.8 and did not decrease the depth of breathing.

MUSIC REDUCES FATIGUE.

The evaluation of musical stimuli upon muscular activity was undertaken some years ago by Professor Seashore, who has done considerable work along this line. He found that the greatest pressure which could be exerted by the thumb and finger grip during silence was 4 kg. When the "Giant's Motive" from "Rheingold" was played the grip was increased to 4.5 kg. Music also tends to reduce fatigue and consequently increase muscular endurance.

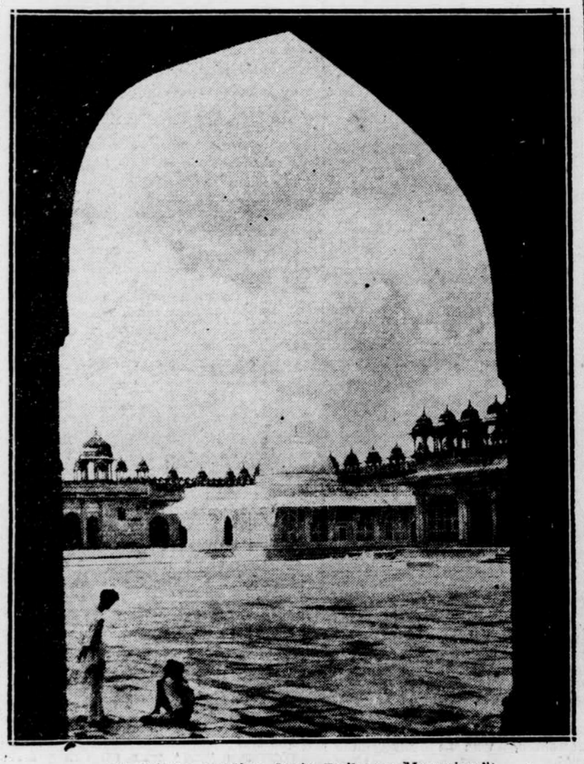
In 1887 Lombard observed the reinforcement of knee jerks caused by music, while making a study of musical influence on the nervous system. He found that the knee jerk varied distinctly with the intensity of the music.

The first observations of the healthful effects of singing were noticed by the French composer and musician, A. E. M. Grety (1741-1813): "I placed," he said, "three fingers of my right hand on the artery of my left arm, or any other artery in my whole body, and sang to myself an air, the 'tempo' of which was in accordance with the action of my pulse: some time afterward I sang with great ardour an air in a different 'tempo,' when I distinctly felt my pulse quickening or slackening its action to accommodate itself by degrees to the 'tempo' of the new air."

Modern psysiologists have established the fact that singing is a

(Continued on page 14.)

FATEHPUR SIKRI



(Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine.").

A view of the Tomb of Selim Chisti, the Mahomedan Saint, who had foretold the birth of a son—Selim, afterwards the Emperor Jehangir—to Akbar, who till then was childless. The tomb is built of white-marble, and has windows with pierced tracery of the most exquisite geometrical patterns.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR CINEMA ADVERTISERS

By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL

'Put as much purple passion into it as possible' seems to be the stock direction given by many film magnates to the men who design posters for the cinemas. And the results are often horrifying to behold.

I have seen countless filmgoers enraged and disgusted by grotesque caricatures, blatantly displayed on bill-boards, of popular stars.

I have witnessed the anguish of cinema architects on seeing their beautiful buildings plastered with lurid 'cut-outs' of voluptuous female figures.

I have time and again written to the protagonists of the passionate poster that their efforts to attract people to the cinemas by pictorial exaggerations of the cruder elements in films are harmful rather than helpful. But there has been hardly any improvement in cinema 'art'.

The film has grown up, found its voice, and acquired a new importance, but many of the posters used to advertise it are as crude as ever. The most admirable pictures, expensively produced, are disgraced by glaring posters unworthy of a second-rate circus. Innocent love scenes are transformed into erotic illustrations of the aforementioned purple passion and are blazoned forth for everyone to see.

Why should the stars be slandered, the filmgoer's intelligence insulted, and the screen brought into disrepute by publicity methods belonging to the days when no cinema exterior was complete without a vividly coloured representation of the hero clasping the heroine to his manly bosom? These purple placards must be thrown away before they do any more harm.

COUNTERFEIT PRAISE.

In India the case is worse still. False promissory notes, considerably off the gold standard of truth, are issued by the hundreds, bearing such 'values' as 'stupendous', 'magnificent', 'epoch making', 'brilliant'. It is when the expectant film fan, mentally stocked with these glowing tributes, sees the film in question that the damage is done.

The counterfeit praise heaped on a bad film automatically discounts the advance reports of the next film from the same company which may merit the highest praise. When 'good' means 'awful' and 'genius' just means 'director', it is time for a alt or perhaps a free dictionary giving the new valuations.

What is the honest publicist to do? If he says that the film is 'good entertainment', praise enough in all conscience, he is chagrined to see possibly far less worthy films described as the 'best film of the last decade', or 'sensational epic'. What the honest publicist does is to remain as honest as a publicist may.

He accentuates the merits of each film without extravagant and hysterical ballyhoo, and tactfully ignores its failings. When the film is seen by the Press the disparity between the press sheets received during production, and perhaps printed, is not enormous.

The result is a feeling of confidence in that particular publicist's further outpourings and therefore greater publicity of the right kind—the kind that pays.

Over boosting of a film which is apt to have boomerang results is not always entirely the fault of the publicist, for the blame very often lies with the producers.

The film company's publicity manager may be given orders to boost to the skies a film which in his heart of hearts he knows has no great merit, nor any news value, but he must do as he is told.

Publicity is undoubtedly the greatest force towards making people choose to visit a certain film in preference to another, but this publicity must bear the film fan's scrutiny after seeing the film. It is a fallacy to think that the average film fan of to-day no longer notices the trade marks of companies in their entertainment.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

It is with great pleasure I read that the Government of India are likely to undertake legislation during the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly subjecting to censorship of pictorial advertisement by cinema houses, either in newspapers or through handbills and posters. In this connection I would suggest the following Ten Commandments to be observed:—

1. Thou must not take pictures of girls in suggestive positions, showing legs above knee or 'sections of the thigh'.

2. Thou must not take or exhibit bawdy photographs appealing to the slacious-minded.

3. Thou must not write advertising that misrepresents pictures.

4. Thou must not pose or exhibit girls in lingerie, panties or less.

5. Thou must not take photographs of horizontal love scenes.

6. Thou must not reprint dialogue from pictures in advertising to make pictures seem something else besides what they are.

7. Thou must not appeal in advertising copy to persons seeking the unclean in pictures.

8. Thou must not take or exhibit photographs in which certain parts of the anatomy are covered only by filmy material or transparent lace or features.

9. Thou must not use adjectives in advertising that suggest that a character in a picture is base, dishonest, unholy, profane or 'otherwise a low person'.

10. Thou must not make or exhibit pictures which injure a certain community or create hatred or ill-will between two communities within the Empire.

Most filmgoers, however, will have no regrets if at least, some proposed restrictions are enforced.

Help Your BOYS

grow up strong and healthy . . .

TO HELP your children grow up strong and healthy, there is nothing better than a daily diet of Quaker Oats. Quaker Oats supplies practically all the elements required for the proper development of the body. It enriches the blood, forms strong bones, builds sinewy muscles. It lays a foundation for lasting health. Adults, too, will benefit by a daily diet of Quaker Oats. Its delicious nut-like flavour will appeal to all.

LOOK FOR THE QUAKER FIGURE FOR GENUINE

Quaker Oats

Untouched by Human Hands

AMRUTANJAN (REGD.)

AMRUTANJAN for

All aches and Pains

Sold Everywhere AMRUTANJAN DEPOT BOMBAY MADRAS.

Need Money?

Here is a Way to Get It Rs. 5,000

FROM AN INVESTMENT OF Rupee ONE only

NO LOAN NOT AN ADVANCE

NO IRRITATING RECURRING PAYMENT

Get full Particulars from

THE SIND JUPITER LTD.,

Bunder Road, KARACHI WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

NEW LIGHT ON BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

B. A. NATH & Co.

NEW ERA IN REJUVENATING YOUR LOST MANHOOD

V. M. APPARATUS

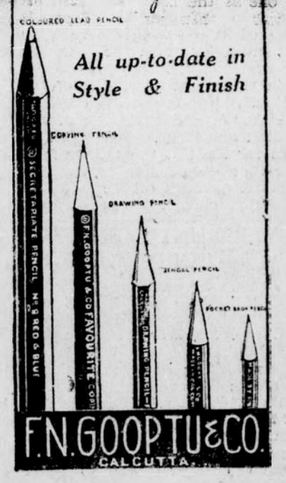
through Mechanical means

100 o/o Sure, Safe & Reliable-Latest Scientific Invention.

Full particulars sent free on application.

6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Gooptu's Pencils are perfect and render lasting Service



Agents:—

K. TRIVEDI & CO.,

19/20, Lal Singh Buildings

Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

DOES YOUR EAR

trouble you with ear-ache, discharges, headnoises, impaired hearing and other troubles? If so, don't despair. "OTORIN" will cure you of all the complaints. Can be had at Rs. 1/4 a phial from all chemists or JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 58 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

LILY BISCUITS & BARLEY

Are Really Good—

Doctors Recommend

Send Six Annas Stamps for Assorted Samples.

LILY BISCUIT Co CALCUTTA BOMBAY

EARN Rs. 300

A MONTH

By learning by post or practically soap making. Success guaranteed. Good income with smallest capital assured. Hundreds of our students, formerly unemployed, are earning enormously all over India, viz., Bengal, Bombay, Punjab Madras, U.P., C.P. and Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Iraq, China, etc. For their opinions and details write to—

B. DUTTA, B.A., B.L. (Cal.) F.R.E.S. (Lon.)

Principal, SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.

Saidpur, E.B. Ry.

A PAGE ABOUT BOOKS & THEIR WRITERS

Russia And International Situation

WAR AND PEACE AND THE SOVIET UNION. By George Graham. (Gollancz).

This little work, laying out the ground-plan of international relations, with special reference to Soviet diplomacy, is an excellent example of co-relating known factors affecting the author's main thesis, and exhibiting the whole subject in a kaleidoscope that the average student of contemporary history rarely glimpses. In its 287 pages, the author has elaborated a thesis, the essence of which is; that, while all around her plot for her destruction, because she holds up the torch of radical social reconstruction in a world of capitalists and commerce, the Soviet Republic alone knows how to maintain Peace without sacrificing the fundaments of its new faith and its reformed social organisation, without even minimising her sense of what is due to the Russian nation in the councils of the world, or in their intercourse with other states.

The first Section of 125 pages apart from Lord Marley's Introduction, examines the growth and ambitions of Japan, after a brief preliminary chapter on the recognition of the Soviet Republic by the U. S. A. The trade policies and ambitions of Japan are shrewdly analysed, and the war character of the entire Japanese national economy is ruthlessly exposed. The writer finds the answer to the puzzle as to why America has so long stood patiently by, suffering Japan to march ever forward in the Pacific, in the inherent opposition between the capitalist economy of the United States towards the Soviet Communist Regime. Japan serves as an excellent and cheap counterpoise even though the growth of Japan spells a menace to America's own commerce, if not to her national integrity. And there is also the silent, but undeniable, rivalry between Britain and America, which prevents the latter from making common cause with this marvel of the East, less the cast of the die favour Japan—or Russia for the matter of that,—unexpectedly. The strategic disadvantage of American forces in the Pacific, and American belief that Japan is engaged in too mighty a race to last much longer in the struggle for armaments, might also explain this apparent apathy of the United States towards a continuous growth and expansion of her Eastern neighbour.

As for Britain, the author feels there is a deep sympathy, in influential quarters of the British governing classes, which render the defiance of the League by Japan relatively innocuous to that sturdy little Empire in the Pacific. The section relating to "Britain and the Soviet Union" ought to be read and underlined by everybody anxious to understand the maze of John Bull's diplomatic relations. France, on the other hand, demands a balance of power in the East,—she has her own Indo-China to think of,—which suits Japan's book most beautifully.

In regard to Nazi Germany, the ebb and flow of British indignation against these subverters of the Weimar Republic,—in the belief that a strong Germany might be a danger to Britain, but at the same time will not only be a check on the dominance of France on the Continent, but a useful curb to the inroads of Russia,—is a study in itself, which no student of present-day international politics can afford to ignore.

Finally, the author records, with a pardonable degree of glowing enthusiasm, the achievements of Soviet Russia in the domain of international politics. Recognition by France and the United States. Trade Treaties with Britain and other countries, negotiation and conclusion of an Eastern Locarno, —not to mention the steady industrialisation and social reconstruction in the country itself,—are all achievements of the new Communist Republic, which might well give the leaders of that State confidence in their own strength against all their opponents. That Russia is well able to defend herself against all odds is a proposition little likely to be combated by anyone familiar with the present situation in that country. But, with all her strength and equipment, and, in spite of every provocation by the capitalist powers of Europe, America, and Asia, Russia is eager for Peace; and that she strives her utmost to maintain it, is amply demonstrated by this writer. The rulers of Russia of to-day have, undoubtedly dropped all notions of a World Revolution. Russia leading. Hence the prospects of a war, arising out of the intemperate and unseasonable propaganda of the Communist faith in capitalist countries, are remote in the extreme.

On the whole, therefore, the work before us makes a distinct contribution, illuminating as it is penetrating, to the scanty literature on current international politics, which cannot be too strongly recommended to the earnest student of that subject.

K. T. S.

Dr. Karel Hujer, Czechoslovak astronomer, was in Ahmedabad recently as the guest of Mr. S. D. Lashkari, mill-owner. Photo shows Dr. Hujer (right) in Indian dress, with Mr. Lashkari.

VISCOUNT ESHER'S LETTERS

LETTERS AND JOURNALS of Reginald, Viscount Esher, Vol. II. (pp. 475, Ivor Nicholson and Watson).

This work, in its second volume, maintains the spirit and the style of its predecessor. The letters of Lord Esher deal in this instance with the period comprising the reign of King Edward VII, for whom the writer seems to have entertained the warmest sympathy. Keeping scrupulously out of Party politics, Lord Esher nevertheless maintains the essential fairness of his opinions, and is able, for this very reason perhaps, to keep up his friendship with the highest in the land, from the King downwards. Glimpses of Morley and Burns, of the great Admiral Fisher and his redoubtable critic, Beresford, of the foreign rulers and sovereigns flit through these pages revealing the author to be a man of high breeding and deep penetration in all matters of social or political developments. The book will interest every one eager to get into the secrets and confidences of the great ones of this world.

K. T. S.

THE ANGLO-LUSITANO CHRISTMAS NUMBER

The Christmas special number of "O Anglo-Lusitano", a local Anglo-Portuguese Catholic weekly, which is one of the few well written serious journals of Goan opinion, makes interesting reading with a variety of articles on subjects of purely Goan as well as general interest.

The contributions of Prof. Menezes, Correia-Fernandez and Dr. Alban DeSouza would be found of special interest and the article on 'Portuguese-Indian alcoholism,' a subject deserving of urgent notice, in the Portuguese section, presents a clear analysis of an important but much-neglected social problem that, moreover, affects the health of the entire community.

The Portuguese section of the 'Anglo' has more recently been featuring articles on socio-political subjects by the Goan publicists journalists and the editor of that section must be congratulated for the lead given, in this direction, in independent, courageous and socially useful journalism restricted, as it remains, to the interests of the Goan population.

CARLYLE'S HUMAN SIDE

Edinburgh—"This is my autograph—much good may it do the young lady at Lowth."

Thomas Carlyle's signature and the date 17th February, 1869, are appended to this comment, written on a copy of Whistler's portrait of Carlyle, which was presented to the Carlyle Society, Edinburgh, by the Rev. W.M. Tuke at their annual meeting in the Outlook Tower.

In presenting the portrait, Mr. Tuke recalled what he described as an authentic incident in the early seventies of the last century, when a very devout admirer of Carlyle, in the person of the editor of a Fifeshire journal, persuaded Provost Swan of Kirkcaldy, to give him an introduction. Quivering with excitement, he entered the room. Carlyle looked up at him and said: "Why may you be?" The visitor gave his name.

"What is your business?"

"I am an editor."

"A most degrading profession," was the somewhat disconcerting reply.

With regard to the autographed portrait, Mr. Tuke expressed the hope that when the Society possessed a home they would hang it on the wall.

Emeritus Professor James MacKinnon, who was in the chair, thanked Mr. Tuke for his gift, which, he said, would be kept in high honour.

SOME GUJERATI BOOKS

DEENA CHARYA, By Bapalal G. Vaidya, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1-8.

Mr. Bapalal G. Vaidya is a well-known physician who has studied both systems of medicine, Indian and European well. In this book, in twenty-five chapters, he has in short prescribed the principles, which, if put into practice by men and women, are sure to procure for them a healthy life. The means to be employed for the purpose are simple and so cheap as to be within reach of everybody, rich and poor. The canons of hygiene, personal and mass, laid down should be enforced at home by parents and taught in schools by teachers, to gain maximum benefit.

K.

SABARMATI, PART I, Edited By Nagindas Parekh, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Gandhiji's Vidyapith at Ahmedabad was conducting a magazine with the above name. Articles contributed to it by various well-known writers are reproduced in this volume. They are both interesting and original and every one of them has got some thing instructive to say. The reminiscences of Pandit Sukhlalji, for instance, of his student life are specially arresting and so are the three articles of Mr. Ram Narayan Pathak. We welcome this addition to Gujarati literature.

K.

SHRI RAMKRISHNA LEELA PRASANG. Parts I and II, by Harishankar N. Pandya, published by Swami Bhaveshananda of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Rajkot.

The late Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa, at whose feet Swami Vivekanand sat, is nearing the centenary of his birth. In many parts of India he is regarded as an "Avatar", and these two volumes give in detail the several incidents of his life, both worldly and spiritual. The book has originally been written in Bengali in five parts by one of his well-known disciples, Swami Sharadanandji. It has been translated into Gujarati by Mr. Harishankar Pandya, who is well fitted to do so in several respects, one of them being his intimate knowledge of our religious tenents. The second part in great detail shows how the Sadhak Bhav developed and supervened in Sri Ramakrishna and the chapter describing his meeting with the Bhiravi Brahmin and the Tantra Sadhna, is specially arresting, the different stages, some of them, very nauseating and disgusting in the eye of the worldly, through which he attained the ultimate end, are set out clearly and lucidly. The narration is founded on first-hand information furnished by eye witnesses, and therefore, the account is reliable.

K.

SELECT CONSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD

"SELECT CONSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD." Edited by B. Shiva Rao, M.A. Printed at the Madras Law Journal Press, Mylapore, Madras). Pp. 684. Publishers and Price not given.

The above is a very welcome publication in view of the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and of the Reform Bill based thereupon, which will soon be presented to Parliament. Indian readers owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Shiva Rao for having provided them in a handy form, with the constitutions of nineteen countries as also the Statute of Westminster 1931, and the celebrated correspondence between Messrs. J. H. Thomas De Valera which caused such a political furore at the end of 1933. Every constitution is ushered by a brief and admirable introductory note by the learned editor,—that of the Irish Free State being the only exception, with no excuse given. If anything the chequered evolution and the present constitutionally chaotic position of the Irish Free State required special notice at the hands of the editor, so as to help the reader properly to relish the spicy dispatches abovementioned.

A rather regrettable omission is that of Italy. For a century and more, Democracy has been the El Dorado of the peoples of the world—occidental and oriental alike, but the last two decades have revealed tendencies and released forces which challenge attention. Il Duce has been the most brilliant exponent of The New Theory, and in the political (r)evolution of post-war Italy he has cut across all accepted canons of constitutional practice. The rise of a strong corporative state is thus of particular interest to the student of politics.

As the book is meant mainly for Indian politicians and publicists, its value would have been enhanced if the constitutions of the various British Dominions could have been grouped together with a general introduction giving a retrospective survey of the evolution of "Dominion Status." This would not be exactly going out of the way, as The Statute of Westminster 1931 is already included in the book. Again a comparative study of the different Federal States would have been extremely helpful to the uninitiated reader in view of the 'Federal' constitution which will soon be inflicted upon India. The editor has merely touched this topic in passing e.g. in his introductions to the constitutions of British South Africa and Australia.

"Select Constitutions" is certainly a notable addition to the very scant Indian literature on the subject, and Mr. Shiva Rao deserves all compliments for having brought out this publication so ably and well.

N. J.

BOOK NOTES

The Oxford Press will publish a collected edition of Professor Donald Francis Tavoy's writings on music in five volumes.

* * * *

A Russian version of "Pickwick Papers" has been staged at the Moscow Arts Theatre. Later on "Romeo and Juliet" will be performed.

* * * *

One of France's most important literary awards, the Prix Goncourt, has been won this year by M. Roger Vercel's "Capitaine Conan."

* * * *

What is said to be shortest book in the world has been published in Jugo-Slavia. Its title is "Who Rules the World?" and it consists of one word—"Money." Already the book has run into three editions!

In connection with the Royal jubilee Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton announce that they hope to publish early next spring a survey of the King's reign by Mr. John Buchan.

* * * *

The three novels from which the recipient of this year's Femina Vie Heureuse Prize will be chosen are: Evelyn Waugh's "A Handful of Dust," Elizabeth Jenkin's "Harriet," and Antonia White's "Frost in May." Poor Harriet's "vie" was anything but "heureuse"!

* * * *

In February Messrs. Allen and Unwin will publish a new book of reminiscences by Mr. Raymond Blathwayt under the title of "This, That, and the Other." Mr. Blathwayt had a very distinguished and energetic career as a journalist, has been described as the father of the modern "interview" and has seen a good many interesting things, from Fleet Street to Hollywood.

* * * *

Mr. Sullivan entitles his new book "Contemporary Mind: Some Modern Answers." Several of the chapters contain the substance of discussions with some leading thinkers of the day on the implications of modern science and on philosophical questions. Among prominent men interviewed by Mr. Sullivan and whose expressed views he gives are Sir James Jeans, Sir Arthur Eddington; the famous physicists Max Planck and Professor Schrodinger; other men are H. G. Wells, Aldous Huxley, etc.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Select Modern Constitutions by N. R. Subba Ayyar (Shrikrishna Publishing House, Kumbakonam), price Rs. 3/.

South Indian Celebrities, vol. I. by K. M. Balasubramaniam, Madras, price Re. 1/.

Hell Triumphant, by Waac (T. Werner Laurie, London) price 7/6.

Readings in English Literature (Basel Mission Book Depot., Mangalore) price As. 12.

The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, by M. N. Dvivedi (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

The Nature of Mysticism by C. Jinarajadasa (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

Did Madame Blavatsky Forge the Mahatma Letters, by C. Jinarajadasa (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

Songs of Mirabai, by R. C. Tandan (Hindi Mandir, Allahabad).

Matriculation Mathematical Tables, by Isaac Mathai (Mathai's Publications, Bombay) price Re. 1.

Hindustanche Nandanvan Marathi) by G. C. Bhate, Mahad, price Re. 1/.

Varshafal, (1935) Marathi, by D. V. Dandekar, Girgaum, Bombay, price Re. 1/.

Report of the Shri Dakshinamurti Bhavan (Guj.)

YOGA

With the December number this journal of the Yoga Institute (Bulsar) completes the second year of its existence. A glance through its contents will show how interest in the Yoga system of physical and mental culture is spreading steadily in this country and abroad. The journal publishes a letter from a group of Yoga students in Latvia which shows remarkable eagerness to imbibe the teachings of this ancient Indian system. Sri Yogindra the Editor, discourses on the value of "Vajrasana" or the adamant pose in body-building, while Sita Devi describes, for the benefit of women students of Yoga, the "Viparitakarani" pose and its benefits. There are also various other instructive articles and notes.

Two Poems

TRAGEDY (1)

Like some slow fatal poison
The tragedy soaks into the soul:
Drugs consciousness into indistinct vague sensations
—chaos of sensations that crash
Into a dull, speechless pain.....

* * * *

Squeeze the commonplace reality
For a drop of tragic attar
That evokes that other world
Which is more real than the real
Stale world to which the flesh is imprisoned;
Sip the sick, sad fragrance,
Live as you have never lived
Those too-brief-moments of pure insight
That flashes the dark recesses of the soul
Into a strange illumination.....

* * * *

Is tragedy an intellectual perception
Built on a Bergsonean plan
Of architectural French logic?
Is it a 'malaise' of the heart
—that broken heart which we cherish
Like a priceless treasure?

* * * *

The cracked, delirious, sweet laughter
That breaks through space
In ripples of opium flavour
Reveals unconscious depths of melancholy;
A decrepit creature sits by the pavement,
A pitiful bundle of rags,
Selling piceworth of vegetables;
And a man stands in the gutter
Driven God alone knows out of what hungry garret,
Giving a free poetry-recital
Hawking an anna worth of Urdu verse.....

* * * *

In the backwash of human misery
These tangible straws float
Gently stirred into eloquence
In the scum of anonymous human pain:
The outline of a single face
In a sea of faces
Haunts insistently
Till it fades
Into an oppressive, jabbering skull
With the flesh of animal-sensation
Scraped out of the thin, hollow cheek.

* * * *

AN IMPRESSION (2)

Landscape of burnt-black rock,
Burnt into a cruel hardness
Natural dominant, defying civilization,
Perched in calm perspective
In bold, beautiful lines
That soar through the ghats
In a grand climax
From the sea's edge to the interminable plains.

* * * *

Hours swim into eternity
With the monotonous music,
Foamy, serpentine,
While waves lift, break, lap
In tireless motion,
In the invariable rhythm:
While the blue water, is transformed
In palpitating quick silver,
Sheet on sheet, under the tropical sun.

* * * *

The immobile grandeur of the ghats
Ascends the heights of space,
Monstrous, will-less,
While dust-covered motor cars pant
Along circular grooves
Carved with labourious human pain
And men crawl ant-like,
Suffer and sweat in silence,
Their souls heavy with the sadness of the ghats
In the cool shadows
That drip into a black pool.

VIATOR.

An Unconventional Traveller

PASSENGER TICKET By Derek Drabble Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd., 18sh. net.

This is not a conventional voyage of an average Thomas Cook man. He deliberately goes out of the beaten paths not only in the way he goes round the world, but in his attitudes towards the things he sees. He is not one of the following:—

"The English dilettante one meets abroad travelling for so-called experience never seems quite in his element, may be it is that he finds it a little hard to adapt himself to a different atmosphere, diverent conditions, the music of a strange tongue, wherever he goes insularity pursues his path. He cannot forget who he is. He haunts his race arrogantly the better to disguise an inferiority complex he feels among strangers and he wearies you, when you meet him in the smokerooms of liners and the foyers of foreign hotels, with a superior air which is neither more nor less than a mask for the nostalgia he suffers from an aggravating restlessness terminating always in a "this time next week", which is no sign of wanderlust, but for him every time, he utters the phrase, one step nearer England, Home and Beauty. He is, without knowing it, an incredible patriot."

Mr. Drabble is certainly "without the pale of this category". He has in him the genunie wanderlust, without any uncomfortable consciousness of the Bohemian.

The voyage from Copenhagen to East London in South Africa on a small sailing ship, innocent of machinery, gives great scope to the author to exhibit great powers of description. There are rough fellows on board, hardened sailors and an apprentice with soft ways and mirrors and locks, pretty locks, which disgusted hardy men with bald-heads who had been fourteen times 'roun' the horn, and had faced life in its sterner aspects. "Eric clean out that lavatory! Wash down those pigs." They are human, they look forward to the harbours, and when work isn't on there is "the usual sort of talk about girls and ships and pay."

South Africa, is warm and bright and sunny, and monotonous. "Each day was alike and the effect was drugging", but he gives in to this drug, the ancient drug of this great continent. "I grew lazy, spineless but unashamed. I gave in to the lotus-eating soul of my inmost self and liked it". Man seems small in South Africa and our author psychologically prepares himself for a self-effacement. He finds Cape Town "wrapped away in Edwardian Lavendar", "a curious mixture of dreamy Hollander colonialism mingling with expatriated Suburbia from some English manufacturing town" and a streak of Moslem Malaya which gives it a touch of the Orient. But beyond this bizarre transplantations called Colonial Towns he goes in, into the real Africa, "into the stark and ruthless beauty of the Karoo", beyond the white gabled, clean, comfortable homes of Hollanders.

His little train, ascending into the mountains of the African hinterland with its burden of conceited colonials makes Mr. Drabble beautifully self conscious. "The Karoo itself, The flat palm of a great brown hand waited, outstreched in silence, to receive approaching man." He was told in Cape Town that it was ugly, rainless, awful dotted with carrion, where the farmers had turned Altheists. "I looked and found it beautiful in its own strange way as the green and splendid valley through which we had just passed . . . . Mountains like blue clouds enclosed a tremendous silence." But mere men cannot live on Karoo, he has to sleep, and eat. So when night came "pyjama pants whisked on almost before trousers had been whipped off, scarcely an inch of bare flesh revealed."

Kunberley and Johannesburg specially the latter, is an effort towards humanising the contradictory calls of the motherland and the colony. "It is California and it is England in the nineties, the English manor-house of timber and mellowed brick perched a little incongruously on a kopje" and mixed with Spain of Hollywood. French windows, Dutch Gables." The Jews alone, homeless wanderers in foreign lands have been saved from this "nostalgia" of motherlands. In "this architectural league of nations" called Johannesburg "Israel is not represented."

From South Africa he goes to South America, in a Japanese boat, to Buenos Aires—where "republicanism is Imperial." Here in South America is colour and life, and luscious Latin names, which soothe us like wines and Amazon —great, silent, beautiful, "the warm, velvety, honey golden python," and then back again to England to sink his "teeth in a crumpet and reflect on the immutability of mankind."

R. V.

Future For Indian Films—Censor-Manufactured Morality — New Pretexts, Old Theme — Official Control And Institute — American Church And Censorship—British Carricature

Art Notes And Events

—Indian Producer And Censorship French Italian Russian Films — Censor As Priest And Policeman — National Culture—Cannot Be Maintained—By "Servile Intellectuals"

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

More than a month ago prominence was given to a press interview which mentioned the harm which was inflicted on India by the exhibition in America of a film entitled "India Speaks." Weeks passed without notice or comment. Suddenly the film has been offered unusual publicity and turned practically overnight into a major incident of great national importance. I have not the slightest intention to underestimate the possibilities of a picture which has been compared with Miss Mayo's 'Mother India."

LEST WE FORGET

But the comparison does remind me of the rather disproportionate importance we helped to stage for "Mother India." Mr. Jonathan Cape, publisher of "Mother India" in a recent press statement from Ceylon admitted that he did not anticipate that the book would cause such a sensation expecting the circulation to be mostly confined to 'officials interested in India'. Is it possible that the attention we are now led to turn towards "India Speaks" is just another of those inscrutable ways of modern publicity by which we help to increase, as we did for Mr. Cape's enterprise, the international clientele of "India Speaks?"

THE PRETEXTS THE SERMON.

Numerous suggestions are thrown out and the picture in America has been made the pretext for themes that have little or no reference to the context. The India Office is assumed to expect a protest from India about a picture India has not seen. The picture is recommended to the kind attention of the censor. And, what is more or worse, it is presumed to be evidence and justification enough for greater powers to and uncontrolled interference from the film censor. The picture has been, again, employed as a clever pretext to push forward the project of an "officially" recognized central film bureau on the analogy and obviously under the influence and control of the British Film Institute. The pretexts for the projects have varied, not the persistence behind the project.

THE PERSISTENT SUBJECT.

Consequently, its advocacy is neither accidental nor incidental. What are, what could be, the aim and objectives of these numerous suggestions, these projects and the consequent fervour and fuss? Let me put down as many lofty reasons as I can at this moment recall. They are offered to safeguard, presumably, our national education, morality, civilization, art and culture. It may be that, there are yet some left in this country who believe that individual and national morality could be manufactured by the censor or by pious resolutions at women's conference and religious bodies.

AMERICAN CHURCH AND CENSORSHIP.

They desire strength, again from an absurd analogy with film conditions outside the country—from America. The "Purity Purge" in that country has been specifically mentioned as an example. May I mention an instructive feature of that "purge?" The Church authorities in America are "careful enough to explain that they do not recommend censorship and in fact such suggestion would be at variance with the general policy of the Church of the United States." The presumed alliance of the American Church with the film censor would lead it to a position where, it has been recognised, "it has more to lose than gain from activities of this sort."

MANUFACTURED MORALITY.

The American Church has probably not yet thought of the positive ways by which it could proceed from the film symptoms to the social diseases and economic conditions which make the manufacture of undesirable films not only possible but vastly profitable. But the American Church is, at least, discreet and intelligent enough not to constitute the film censor as a tribunal of morality higher than the Church.

GROTESQUE FUTILITY.

As to the pious resolutions which women's conference, pass about films, and strange to say more about film posters, they seem to be grotesquely futile in view of the free shows which the social and educational institutions of women frequently enjoy, in view of the freer certificates they and the "leaders" consequently offer to the kind exhibitor and the producer. I have, more than once, referred in these columns to the absurdity of the analogy with British Film Institute sought to be bolstered up for an "officially recognised" central bureau under the control and guidance of the British Film Institute

THE NEW PRETEXT.

The pretext now offered for the establishment of the new centralised "officially recognised" department is censorship of undesirable foreign films—a function and position even now more or less alien to the letter as well as the spirit of the movement which established the British Film Institute. Why is the proposal, time and again, resuscitated? Why is the exhibitor of foreign films the subject of such persistent and tender attention?

INDIAN PRODUCER FILM CENSOR.

Why are the experiences of the Indian film producer with the film censor and Board practically unknown to and unnoticed by the Indian public and publicists? And, the exponents of national morality, education, civilization and culture—why have their cries and demands failed to reach the Indian studios? Why have their cry left untouched the conditions by which the film censor with the aid of the newly proposed central institute would become at once our priest and policeman? Why are we almost daily watching passively the pathetic fallacy of publicists with "advanced" social views and radical socialism shedding tears over the difficulties of the producers and their cost of production, producers some of whom are minting money with banal, if not altogether vulgar, treatment of Indian mythology, history, art, civilization and culture, producers who are trying to exploit national sentimentality and most effectively perpetuating the social chaos and anarchy which survive from the reactionary concepts from the past?

EXHIBITION OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN FILMS.

Have they no word of warning, of advice to offer to these film producers? Or, are all their energies restricted to foreign films and censorship and institutes likely to establish their dominance? And, if it comes to foreign films, why is there no voice raised, no syllable uttered, in favour of organising the exhibition of French, Italian or Russian films? Is it really impossible for India to establish theatres, like the "Academy" in Oxford Street, London where selected foreign films of high standard could be exhibited?

NO CHANCE.

How many problems of art, of technique, of themes of acting manifest in these foreign films are read about but unknown in India? What an amount of healthy entertainment is, also thus shut off from India?

STUDY AND ENTERTAINMENT.

If America has the chance, for example, to witness Josef Von Sternberg's "The Scarlet Empress," it has also the chance to know about and occasionally witness and compare "Petersburg Night" and thus see and compare the "swollen phantoms" of Von Sternburg's Hollywood "Schwarmerei" with "Petersburg Night" where "tedious documentary naturalism" yields place to 'stylization of materials." I am afraid to proceed further. For, judged by the bulk of the pictures from the Indian studios, these comparisons have no value, this language no significance.

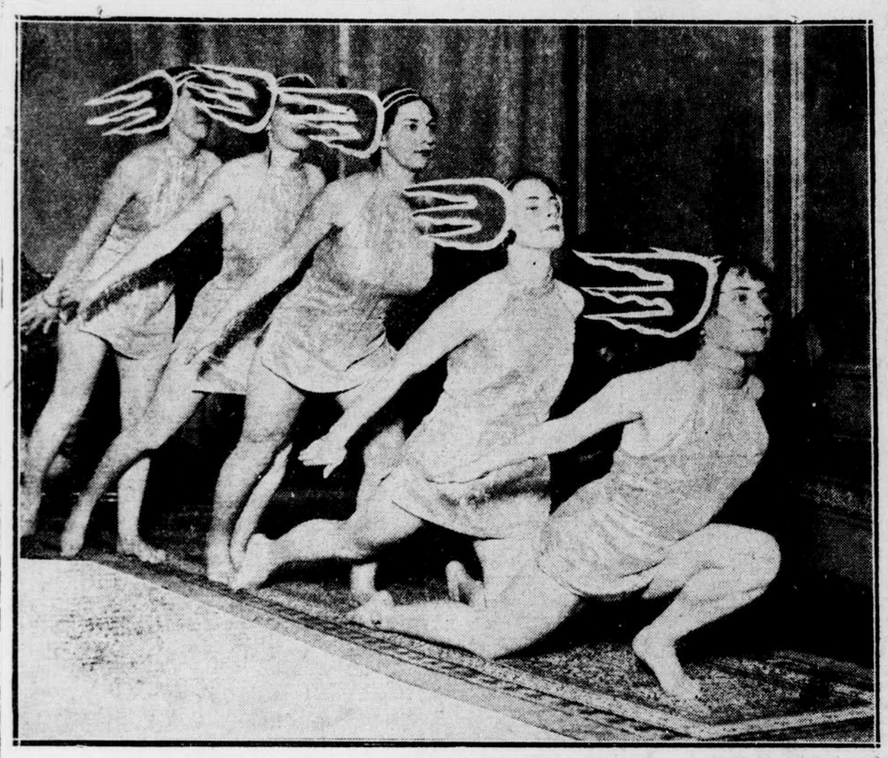
"SERVILE INTELLECTUALS."

Here again, as in so many economic and cultural activities of the nation, the intellectuals in India have betrayed the cause of the unnoticed, unknown worker, the artist, the operator, the technician, the actor, the film-goer. They have failed to educate the public. They have failed to concentrate national attention on matters of more vital national urgency than those which occasion offer to pictures like "India Speaks," to unstudied conditions which prompts the "Purity Purge" in America and to absurd analogies and caricatures of the British Film Institute.

WORK FOR THE GROUP.

If we are in earnest, it is high time we were, about the future of Indian film art and industry, if we are in earnest about "morality", civilization, education, art or culture, we must cease to play the role of what Sir Radhakrishnan has with vivid vigour described as "servile intellectuals." Let us have a group of self-respecting intellectuals who can achieve more than the "glorious" and "triumphant" weeks of the jaded publicity man, more than adjectives for studio gossips, more than free certificates from irresponsible "eminent stars" and "leaders" and "educated ladies", more than "official" tea-tattle, tools, tariffs and taxes.

ART STUDENTS INTERPRET SPEED



Tableaux are being prepared for the Chelsea Arts Ball to be held at the Royal Albert Hall. The theme of this year's Ball is "Speed." Photo shows "Speed" portrayed by students of the Royal College of Art for the Ball.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Troyon is shown in a less heavy-handed work—a crisp water colour of trees near a brook in which a white cow stands. By Utrillo is "La Porte de Ville' massive in design and characteristic in brushwork.

Pissarro at two periods is here—"Le Pont-neuf a Paris," the noble stream, bridge and buildings as seen under delicate sunlight, and "Au Bord de la Seine a Pont Marly," painted in 1871 when putting down colour as he saw it was his chief concern and the broken colour of the impressionists had not been adopted. This canvas is full of air—buildings with red roofs edge the moving water and over all is a summer sky with moving clouds. Boats and figures at the shore are mirrored in the stream.

There is one work by Sisley, called "Summer Morning". It is one of the finest works by this member of the Impressionists that has been shown in Canada for many years. In it the sunlight glows on the noble tree and on the bank where a woman bends to pick a bloom. There is a distant house and a tall wall throws a marvellously transparent shadow on the path. It is an outstanding example,

ARCHITECTS AND BRIDGE-BUILDING

Mr. A. C. Dean, a Manchester civil engineer, addressed the Manchester Society of Architects in the mail week on "The aesthetics of engineering" and made some provocative remarks on the association of architects with bridge-building.

Those who urged the architect's prominence in bridge design seemed, he said, to consider that safety was something that could readily be obtained by employing experts, and that the crowning necessity of a bridge was that it should be beautiful. The engineer's answer was, first, that it was essentially vicious that the safety of the public should be made subordinate to aesthetic sense, and, secondly, that true beauty resulted from the proper adaptation of the material to the service.

THE SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE.

As an instance of the effect of the architect's interference he took Sydney Harbour Bridge. Dr. J. C. Bradfield, who was responsible for the work, had said in a paper to the Institution of Civil Engineers: "In order to satisfy the aesthetic principle that truth is beauty it was necessary to provide some massive construction at the abutments of the main span to establish a visible, as well as an actual, resistance to the enormous thrust of the arch. At the same time it had to be clearly shown that the arch is supported solely by the main bearings near the bases of the abutment tower, the top chords of the arch being entirely dissociated from the masonry structure."

Accordingly, pylons were shown in the official tender drawings. The net effect was the addition of 115,000 tons of concrete, 16,500 tons of granite, and 715 tons of steel to the structure, and well over £750,000 extra cost—a high price to pay for adornment. 'The Sydney Bridge," said Mr. Dean, "will stand for many years as a supreme example of expensive devotion to aesthetic ideals, but there will remain those who would consider that the towering majesty of the great framework would have been in itself a sufficient satisfaction, and who retain a measure of thought as to other social works on which £750,000 might well have been expended."

Even the Sydney Harbbur Bridge, with its centre span of 1,650 feet, was almost small fry in comparison with the Hudson River Bridge in New York, with a centre span of 3,500 feet and approach spans each of 650 feet. Here the great towers at present stood bare of masonry or other adornment, but the designers, with a justifiable doubt as to the fickleness of public opinion, made provision for the subsequent casing of the tower framework, shou'd it be decided upon at any future date.

WATERLOO BRIDGE WORN OUT.

Referring to Waterloo Bridge, he said, "It is difficult to credit the sincerity of many of the views set forward for the retention of the old structure. Mr. Herbert Morrison held only a brief period of fame as a vandal when he dramatically started the removal of the Rennie structure, which, by its very tendency to collapse on its foundations, destroyed for the engineer any conception of the bridge as a perfect structure either in construction, or in condition ..... I say outright that the old Waterloo Bridge to our present-day vision was merely a plain (and not markedly beautiful), straightforward structure which was worn out and needed replacement."

In comparing the functions of the architect and the engineer, he said that the engineer, with his demand for simple accuracy at all costs, was a trying individual To him the framework of the building was the building without it the building would be a mere mass relying on a low centre of gravity and the assistance of providence for its stability. Commercial and domestic architecture simply consisted in giving the public what it wanted at the least cost. Showmanship was its all-important side

It, as was proper, a factory were designed by an engineer, and it were necessary for him to include a high water-tank, he would put it where it would best perform its duty, not without fear that the aesthetically minded would express their disgust or that if he hid the tank his efforts would still produce nothing but derision. 'That gentle publicist, the architect," had another solution. Told by the mehanical engineer that unless there was a tank the factory would not work, he repressed his indignation and settled the question by communicating to the press that the water-tank was "a signifiant form" playing a definite part in his design. In the "Manchester Guardian" of September 19 Professor C. H. Reilly had said: "The cloping lines of cooling-towers against the solid mass of an engine-house ..... can be made to provide a composition of great significance." The engineer who made the same cooling-tower in its curved or sloping lines because he knew that that was the most economical shape and the one which would cool best, and who located it in the only place where there was room on the site, could only wonder why the result was classified as a blot on the landscape.

GREAT INSTRUMENTALIST VISITS BOMBAY.

Ustad Khan Sahib Innayat Khan, the reputed Sitarist of All-India fame, is soon visiting this city. Everyone knows of course, that he is the son of the great artist, Imdad Khan. The family's reputation has been universal. And, it may be mentioned that the "Tans" which Ustad Innayat Khan has created as his own are rightly recognised for their unchallenged distinction. His strength, may be feature, is the rendering of "Tirahi."

FRENCH AND DUTCH PAINTINGS

Outstanding Artists Pissarro, Sisley And Jongkind Impressionists Represented

Choice paintings by leading members of the Dutch and French schools from the galleries of E. J. van Wisselingh and Company, of Amsterdam, brought to Canada by P.C. Eilers, are on view in the Johnson Art Galleries, Limited, 1340 St. Catherine Street west, and, as usual, there are many items in the collection that excite covetousness.

In every way worthy is the Dutch group which ranges from the quiet home interiors by Neuhuys to the vivid Eastern impressions of Bauer. Here is to be seen the work of painters who found everyday scenes about them subjects worth recording—honest, direct transcriptions of things seen without straining after effects, but invested with a simple dignity and quality that explain the hold that the painters of this school have on the picture-lover.

Bosboom, in both oils and water-colour, is shown as accomplished draughtsman and sympathetic colorist in two church interiors, a glimpse of the Town Hall at Hattum, Holland, and "In the Stable." In all he reveals skill in the massing of his lights and shadows and his happy faculty in placing correctly the incidental figures.

P. J. C. Gabriel, whose restful subjects mean more and more on closer acquaintance, finds beauty in a mill near a stream, is attracted by old buildings, trees and a ditch and reveals noble design in "Peat Making"—a stretch of water with wheeling gulls and in a moored boat at the edge of the bog a man works with a long handled spade digging the submerged fuel. The distant water catches the shimmer of the sun, and the spit of land, part grass-covered and part without its layer of turf, is fine in tone.

THE BROTHERS MARIS

Jacob Maris, who knew all about mills, riverside towns and the rapid shift of clouds and sunlight, is represented by "The Three Mills," and, among others. "View of Dordrecht, Holland." The latter is marked by billowy clouds in light and shadow above a cluster of buildings and a sun-flushed church tower. William Maris, a gifted brother, signs a landscape with willows, called "Cattle in the Meadow."

Mauve, besides a winter sunset, reveals the sense of good composition and distinguished colour in "Woodcutters"—vertical trees and distant bush after a fall of snow. Tholen, whose work now seldom comes into the market, shows how to handle the green of trees in full leaf. This watercolour called "Near the Farm. Ewyckshoeve," is powerfully painted—buildings seen through trees, fowl foraging in the grass and a man digging near a pile of fallen branches. The effect of sunlight and air is convincingly presented.

Weissenbruch is here with three works that indicate versatility—"Polder Landscape," with a man in a boat; "Cattle on the Stream," a water-edged meadow, reeds, and three cows, with a sky filled with silver-edged clouds—a work of fine values, and "juicy" touch: and "On the Beach of Scheveningen." The last-named, simple in subject and seemingly simple in treatment—sand, a figure, gentle waves and vast distance.

Jongkind, the Impressionist, signs "Winter Scene with Skaters," in which the chill atmosphere is well suggested, and Bretner, in a capital "washy" watercolour shows his ability to suggest essentials. This work—a man shoeing a horse outside a farrier's shop, while two men watch another animal awaiting its turn, has its note of humour in the two children and their dog watching the blacksmith at his task.

Neuhuys has interiors with figures, effectively lighted and handled with the touch which indicates the born painter. Mothers and their children are his subjects, and his children are true to age and type. In all of these works there is a satisfying harmony of tones. There is beauty in a few square inches of grey wall.

Marius A. J. Bauer, who early in life heard and heeded the call of the East, is capitally represented in two media. In oils there is the impression of vivid sunlight and moving mounted figures in "A Moroccan Fortress". The citadel gleams in the intense light and the sun-baked plain stretching to its massive walls seems to shimmer in the heat. In "Blind Beggar"—a white-robed figure with staff stands in the shadow of buildings, while below him in the background are the domes and buildings of Jerusalem. "A Festival Day at Delhi," shows the imposing bulk of a building, while the foreground is filled with horsemen. "Natives Bathing. Ceylon," is a fine atmospheric impression—a stream edged with luxuriant growth, elephants on the distant shore, a boat and figures in the stream, and on the near shore figures in attitudes of rest. An earlier work in oil is "A Castle at Constantinople"—a massive building beyond an old tree which throws its shadow on a dismounted horseman.

FRENCH GROUP

In the French group there is a low-toned landscape by Daubigny; a reed pen drawing by Fantin-Latour, whose appreciation of lovely colour is shown in an oil—Night withdrawing as Day comes in Montiell in two manners—a blond rolling landscape, and a richertoned canvas with jewel-like values in the garments of the figures—"Moses and the Daughters of Pharaoh."

Boudin, besides a beach scene with buildings at Trouville, shows another side of his art in a village fete in Brittany where there is a mass of peasant girls in their quaint black and white costumes backed by buildings and trees.

(Continued in column 6)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"It's not the cost of the car that worries the owner, but the upkeep."

"And sometimes the turnover."

* * * *

Wife—Darling I'm sorry I've been so mean to you lately.

Husband—Well, this is a fine time to be sorry. I'm dead broke.

* * * *

"Oh, officer, I've lost my little girl!'

"What's she like?"

"Well, she has her father's nose, but otherwise she's the image of me when I was a child!"

* * * *

"Hard work never killed anybody," said the father.

"That's just the trouble, dad," returned the son. "I want to engage in something that has the spice of danger in it."

* * * *

Conductor—Can't you see the sign says "No Smoking?"

Passenger—Sure, mate, that's plain enough. But here's another daft sign that says "Wear Our Corsets," so I ain't paying attention to any of them.

* * * *

"I had the right of way when this man ran into me, yet you say, I was to blame."

"You certainly were."

"Why?"

"Because his father is mayor, his brother is chief of police, and I'm engaged to his sister."

* * * *

Footpad: "Get ready to die. I'm going to shoot you."

Victim: "Why?"

Footpad: "I've always said I'd shoot anyone who looked like me."

Victim: "Do I look like you?"

Footpad: "Yes."

Victim: "Then shoot."

* * * *

"Gimme an all-day sucker," the youngster demanded of the candy man.

He was handed one.

"Looks kind of small," remarked the youth looking at it doubtfully.

"Yeah, the days are getting shorter."

* * * *

The house agent decided that he had better be quite frank with his latest clients.

"Of course" he began, "this house has one or two drawbacks which I feel I must mention. It is bounded on the north by the gas-works, on the south, by an india-rubber works, on the east by a vinegar factory, and in the west there is a glue-boiling establishment."

"Good heavens!" gasped the husband. "What a neighborhood!"

"Quite so," replied the agent. "But there are advantages. The rent is cheap and you can always tell which way the wind is blowing!"

"How did you happen to break your leg?"

"I threw a cigarette down the hatch and then stepped on it."

* * * *

Dear Old Lady—"Can your little brother talk yet?"

Small Boy—"Yes, mum; he can say, 'thank you' for a penny."

* * * *

Old Maid—"Has the canary had its bath yet?"

Servant—"Yes, ma'am. You can come in now."

* * * *

"I never clash with my boss."

"No?"

"No; he goes his way and I go his."

* * * *

Vicar—"You promised me you would mend your ways this year—I can't see you've done it yet!"

Reprobate—"Hev ye no' heard o' 'inveasible mendin'?"

* * * *

Golfer (to members ahead)—"Pardon, would you mind if I played through? I've just heard that my wife has been taken seriously ill."

* * * *

First Hobo (surveying stream of pleasure seekers)—"I 'ates 'olidays."

Second Hobo—"Yes, makes yer feel common when nobody ain't workin'."

* * * *

He—"May I have some stationery?"

Clerk (haughtily)—"Are you a guest of the house?"

He—"Heck, no. I'm paying twenty dollars a day."

* * * *

A Scotsman was stripping wallpaper from the walls of his house when a friend called to see him.

"Weel, Sandy," said the visitor, "are ye goin' to have new paper?"

"Na, na," replied Sandy. "Ah'm just movin' into another house."

* * * *

"Didn't you claim when you sold me this car that you would replace anything that broke or was missing?"

"Yes, sir. What is it?"

"Well, I want four front teeth and a collar bone."

* * * *

Talkative Lady—"A big man like you might be better occupied than in cruelly catching little fish."

Angler—"Perhaps you're right. But if this fish had kept his mouth shut he would't be here."

* * * *

"What does it mean when, you see the letter f over a bar or stave of music?" asked teacher.

"Forte, sir," cried the bright boy in the class.

"Now, Dicky Dunee," said the teacher, "perhaps you can tell me what ff means?"

"Yes, sir; it means eighty sir," replied Dicky brightly.

THE SARDAR AND HIS LIEUTENANTS

Sar ar vallab b ai Patel.

Syt. Chandulal M Shah of Broach.

Syt. Ma...lal Kothari

Syt. Morarji Desai of Surat.

(Specially sketched by Syt. M. M. Mistry, artist, for the "Bombay Chronicle" on the occasion of the visit of Sardar Vallabhbhai and his party to Baroda in the course of their recent tour of Gujarat).

Small Bobby had been to a birthday party, and, knowing his weakness, his mother looked him straight in the eye and said, "I hope you didn't ask for a second piece of cake?"

"No," replied Bobby. "I only asked Mrs Smith for the recipe so you could make some like it and she gave me two more pieces just of her own accord."

* * * *

During a political meeting a certain orator spoke to a great gathering of country people. He was thrilled with the success of his talk, and he stood in the midst of the assemblage, after speaking and listened to the comments of the audience.

"What did you think of his speech?" asked one old farmer.

"Well," replied another, "I think that a few hours' rain would have done more good."

* * * *

The resident secretary in a provincial town of one of the big insurance companies was entertaining his general manager one day and suggested a game of golf, which offer was accepted. It so happened that the secretary was in unusually good form and the game ended at the twelfth hole.

The manager was rather annoyed at being so heartily beaten and he inquired acidly, as he picked his ball off the green. "Tell me, Mr. Blank, what do you do besides golf?"

A young man courteously offered his seat in the tram to a woman passenger. As the car started jerkily, the young man lunged forward, clutching wildly for a strap. His hand closed firmly on the nearest one, which happened to be already held by a young lady.

Looking up, the charming young person said:

"Evidently we must hang together?"

And the young man, looking down at the owner of the little hand, replied: "Capital punishment."

* * * *

For the third week in succession the dentist's surgery maid reported that there was a man in the waiting room who declined all invitations to see the dentist. "Perhaps he's nervous" said the dent'st. "I'll go and see him."

So he entered the waiting room and asked if he could be of any service.

"No, thank you," replied the visitor, blandly. "I just drop in because, ye see, I'm reading a serial in one o' your papers."

* * * *

Jones had died and gone below. Hardly had he settled down when a hearty hand slapped him on the back, and into his ears boomed, the familiar voice of a persistent traveller who had pestered him on earth.

"Well, Mr. Jones, I'm here for that appointment."

"What appointment? I certainly don't remember making it," replied Mr. Jones.

"You don't mean to tell me you've forgotten it? Every time I came into your office to interest you in my proposition you told me you'd see me here."

* * * *

Mrs. Nurich was describing her travels to an envious audience.

"And did you manage to get to South America?" asked one of the party.

"Many, many times," said Mrs. Nurich. "In fact, I know the whole place from beginning to end."

"What a wonderful time you must have had," put in another. "I suppose you went up the Amazon?"

"No," replied Mrs Nurich, "I'm afraid I didn't. But my husband went to the top. You know, I never did care very much for climbing."

(Continued from column 7.)

Rich though he performed under the stage-name of Lun.

In the unpatented theatres the spoken word was forbidden, so he, too, performed in dumb-show. About that time a French clown named Delpini was sent to prison for exclaiming "Roast Beef!" on the stage of the Royalty Theatre.

It was David Garrick who first made Harlequin speak, and Joe Grimaldi who was first responsible for the introduction of the clown as we know him to-day.

Fairy stories were first introduced as brief "openings" to the harlequinade but after a while they became so popular that they ousted the harlequinade altogether.

WHY WOMEN SPY

IS IT PIQUE OR PATRIOTISM THAT LURES THEM INTO SECRET SERVICE OF WORLD'S CHANCELLORIES?

There are more women engaged in spying than ever before. What is it that lures them into this life of danger and strain? Is it love? Or money? Adventure, or revenge? Mr. Aird Galloway discussing this absorbing problem in "Tit-Bits" writes:—

She was very beautiful, and was loved by many men. She had known in her day the gaiety, the luxury and the hospitality of the gilded circles of three capitals. As Baroness Dorothee Ropp, she was the friend of royalty and the confidante of diplomats and statesmen; one of her homes was the Russian Embassy in Paris and when in London her name and her fame were her passport into the most exclusive houses. She was a woman, brilliant and graceful, with the world as her field of conquest. A few weeks ago she was found dead on the outskirts of Athens, with a mother-of-pearl revolver by her side, and without a friend to claim her.

Another love story with a tragic end? Just another dismal affair of the heart?

No! Romance ends there Brutally—she was just another spy who had met the fate which overshadows all agents of espionage

PIQUE OR PATRIOTISM?

When the Greek police investigated the mystery they discovered that the bullet which had killed her was too large to have come from the gun by her side; records were searched and they revealed her as a woman who had known too many secrets, who had betrayed Kerensky before he escaped to Paris from Russia, in 1918, and who had sealed the fate of Koltchak, who was shot at Irkutsk, in 1920.

Not a very pretty story for a lovely woman, for nothing is uglier than a deceit which plays with lives and nations.

Why did she do it? Spying has always been recognized as a man's game in which only a fool takes part without knowing the grim rules, but ever since man first became jealous of man, it has attracted its remarkable legion of Delilahs and Mata Haris some of them the most beautiful and accomplished women who have ever walked across the stage of notoriety.

And to-day, more than ever, the feminine secret agent and all she represents prompts the question which intrigues everyone: Why does she do it? Is it for love, or for money, for adventure, or for revenge? Is it done out of pique or patriotism?

Colonel Max Wild, controller of the German Secret Service on the Polish front, captured a girl spy called Antosova, who was attempting to smuggle across the Vistula a message from her lover to a secret agent. When the colonel discovered how the girl had been inveigled into the plot by her sweetheart, he said to her angrily: "One day you may wake up to find yourself in the arms not of a lover but of death."

That warning to other girls was as ineffectual as it was true.

It certainly was not for money that the notorious Eva de Bournonville risked her life in Britain during the war. For her perilous work was done for the low salary of thirty pounds a month. Good-looking, fashionable, intelligent, a Swede by birth, but in the pay of the German Military Attache in her native country, she was sentenced to death by Mr Justice Darling at the Old Bailey. Fortunately for her this country was lenient to feminine spies, and her sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life; when the war ended she was deported.

Was it patriotism that brought about the downfall the other day of prety and demure, Mary Ogarck, the twenty-three-year-old daughter of a German army officer? She is now serving a life sentence in Poland for espionage activities on behalf of her own country.

Was it pique, or hatred, or the desire to satisfy some personal injustice which made Sophie Drost—"La Belle Sophie"—help to steal the plans of a new machine-gun evolved by the experts of her native France? The answer is locked up with her in a French prison.

"RED HEAD" AMELIA

Was it the craving for adventure which made Amelia Lantern notorious in Western Europe and the Baltic as "Red-head," and led her through the gates of an Estonian prison a few weeks ago as a convicted spy?

The list is growing—as well as the wonder; Selma Deutsch, vivacious Estonian brunette, was recently arrested in France as a secret agent; Mrs. Marie Louise Martin had her alleged "game" ended in Finland by counter-espionage; and the glamorous Baroness von Stahl has set the diplomatic wires humming in European capitals because of her arrest in Paris.

This is the very stuff of fiction! Or, this is the stuff which results from fiction.

If that is so, that popular novelist, E. Phillips Oppenheim, whose stories are eagerly read in many languages, must be one of the men responsible for the activities of those female spies! His romantic pen has probably peopled the pages of storyland with more beautiful spies and their exotic adventures than that of any other living writer. In fact, so extensive and accurate is his knowledge of espionage that, during the war, because of his reputation for having been the first person to have warned the world of the danger of the Teuton invasion, an edict went forth in Germany to the effect that "Immediately upon our occupaion of England, this man—Edward Phillips Oppenheim, author—will be found and shot."

Spying, alas! is a human failing. It is at once personal and national. And espionage, the art of political and diplomatic spying, is fostered and financed by the governments of the world. It is recognized by international law, in peace and in war. Article 24 of the Anexe to "The Hague Convention" lays it down that.—

"Ruses of war and the employment of measures necessary for obtaining information about the enemy and the country are considered permissible."

The world at the moment is in the grip of the greatest spy panic ever known; and it is estimated that there are more women actively engaged in subversive activities than ever before. Certainly the percentage of females among the unmasked agents is establishing new records. Europe is seething with rumours—so also is Japan, and America, where an alleged sabotage attempt on the powder magazine of Fort de Lesseps, which guards the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, has caused a flurry.

ALONE AT THE END

This year alone has so far seen some two hundred spies convicted on the Continent, and forty executed—including several girl clerks of good family in the employ of the German War Office

It is as easy to romanticize about them as it is to fulminate against them. The truth is that nobody admires a spy as a spy. Whether it be for love or for money or for adventure, all the romance is instantly dispelled when they stand alone in the dock, exposed and attacked.

In failure they are the loneliest people on earth, usually hopelessly cut off from their own people. That helps to explain many perplexing "murders" and "suicides," which remain on the public records as unsolved crimes.

When they are arrested they can expect no help from their erstwhile masters; that is a rigid code. Official recognition is denied them, and diplomatic machinery has no time for them. They are people of opportunity, doing their job of work as freelances for whatever it is worth.

Examine the last chapters of the dossiers of those who have been found out, and you see them facing a hostile world as helpless and as hopeless as a naked wanderer in an untamed jungle, with creatures of prey on every side.

And yet, despite all that, the universal game known as spying will to-morrow continue to sign on its newest players . . military men and private citizens officials and servants, courtiers and courtesans, typists and countesses, chorus girls and hotel-clerks . . . passing on excitingly to a grim twilight.

Why? Just because human nature is what it is!

PANTOMIME AS OLD AS ROME

Pantomime owes its origin to the plays of the ancient Romans in which the male characters were always played by women and the female characters by men. Hence the tradition that the Principal Boy must always be a girl and the Dame must be a man. Attempts to depart from this rule have seldom proved successful.

Pantomime was brought to England in the reign of James I when some Italian players introduced a dumb-show burlesque in which the principal characters were Arlechinno, Columbine, and El Pantaleone. That was the origin of the harlequinade. The first English Harlequin was named

(Continued in Col. 4)

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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Incorporating Balkan-ji-Bari

[MOTTO: Education and Entertainment]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A child who is repressed at home is starting out on life with a sense of inferiority. Many circumstances prevent adults from being perfectly natural: our mode of life is so artificial that even our emotions are blunted and conventionalised. Therefore, it is difficult for us not only to see a child's unwarped, fresh point of view, but even to present life to him from a correct angle.

We have been so restricted and repressed ourselves that we have not lost the taboos fixed in our childish minds. But what the parents should always do is to teach their children the fundamental virtues of truth and honesty and give them a belief in the essential decencies of life.

With this foundation the child will assimilate the facts of life without any great mental or moral upheavel. But if there is an atmosphere of repression and secrecy in the home, if frank questions are punished or repulsed, then the child grows quickly curious; he begins to look on the natural happenings of life as matters for disgust or secrecy or even obscenity.

Growing children should have plentyof food for mind and body; laziness or listlessness should be discouraged. Tasks in the home should be done just as well as school tasks. A girl should take a pride in her nice bedroom; a boy should help in the household routine. These are simple rules, but they have the advantage of being practical as well. Reading is excellent, and so are music and painting or a hobby such as fretwork.

Just these and many other things you could do at home. And if at any time your parents scorn you or scold you, smile—not the smile of vengeance, but the smile of love. It is no use growing peevish or nasty; By understanding each other, not only you will grow from better to best, but the parents will also be very much pleased with you . . . . Could you catch an opportunity to show them this piece of the "Corner"? That might help you and them, all in the long run!

* * * *

MEMBERS FROM ABROAD

The New Year's post from abroad brought a very happy news for us. I have a friend in England—Mrs. Mary Brotherton. We have never seen each other though, we are very great friends. We have been writing to each other since last ten years, and our connections have grown so thick that we consider each other to be a real sister and a true brother.

We have often shared our joys and sorrows—often consulted each other in great moments of difficulties. I have had pen-friends in practically every big country of the world—but my connections have survived with her only. Strange as it may look, we have sometimes even felt as if we were near each other!

She has enrolled herself as an Associate of the All-India Children's Association, and her two children Sheila and Pleasance as its Members. We have about a couple of Associates and Members in England already, but they joined the Balkan-ji Bari when they were here in India. They visited our functions and having liked our activities joined the Association.

But Mrs. Mary Brotherton has enrolled herself and her children without actually seeing our work although, I am sure, she knows much more about it than many here in India. We welcome these new enrolments with greatest pleasure. She may like to hear from some of you, and therefore I give here her address: Mrs. Mary Brotherton, 75 Stanley Street, Accrington, Laves, England.

* * * *

PEN-FRIENDS LEAGUE

And speaking of correspondence, and knowing its value full well, I welcome the idea of some sisters and brothers, who have shown a desire that we should give a short space here for encouraging pen-friendship.

But there will be certain rules to guide this. Only those who have enrolled themselves in the All-India Children's Association will be able to join our Pen Friends League. Of course, there will be no extra subscription for this.

Secondly, girls will be allowed to write to girls only, and boys to boys only. If any one acts contrary to this rule, his name will be taken out of not only the Pen-Friends League, but also the Children's Association, and that will be announced here.

Then it must be well understood that the object of this League is to help each other as much as possible. No member, therefore, shall ask for undue presents, or in any way take mean advantage of this facility and thus misuse the opportunities afforded by the League.

To start with, let me reproduce the desire of a brother, who has joined this league and wants a Pen-friend at Bombay. He collects different kinds of match-labels, Nestle pictures, foreign used or unused stamps, coins, feathers of different birds, leaves and flowers.

"I am a Matric Student, and would appreciate a brother from Bombay sending me the Terminal examination papers of his School". Do please try to help him, those who can, and those who have common interest in all or either of the things, he has mentioned. His address is: Bro. Gopal H. Advani, Near Municipal Office, Hyderabad (Sind).

I shall be glad to learn from you the progress you have made in this connection. And I shall be glad also to know from those who have joined our Association, if they would like to take advantage of this Pen-friends League, and in what way?

* * * *

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Karachi had a number of distinguished lady guests during the last week, when almost all notable ladies from all parts of India, and two from England also went there to partake in the deliberations of the All-India Women's Conference.

Dada heartily thanks for the Greetings received from and joyously reciprocates a Happy Id Mubarak to his Muslim Sisters and Brothers. May you have the jolliest of time now and always is his earnest Prayer on this occasion! May you be the harbingers of a happy Brotherhood of our Motherland is his deepest desire!

Shrimati Sarojini Devi, Shrimati Kamala Devi, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Rani Rajwade and many other leading ladies visited Bal-Kan-ji-Bari at their headquarters on Sunday last, 30th ultimo, at 9-30 a. m. They enjoyed fully well the dances of girls and acting of boys. So much so that Shrimati Sarojini Devi who had definitely proposed to remain there for not more than half an hour, detained herself for more than one hour. And she herself joined the little children in their Cat-dance, so much was she pleased with them.

All the lady visitors appreciated the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari to a great extent. They enjoyed the function to their heart's content, and expressed that there should be more and more of this throughout India.

Shrimati Sarojini gave a message to the Children of Sind, and it has appeared with her photograph in our monthly official organ—the "Gulistan," in Sindhi, but I dare not translate it in English for the original in that language must be superb. I have, however, written for the supply of it, and may be able to reproduce it here next Sunday.

* * * *

SPORTS AT KHAR

The Khar Gymkhana had a lively function on Sunday and Monday last. They organised sports at their new ground. But what I am particular to mention here is that in their programme they had included sports of children, too. Certainly children enjoyed the function more than possibly the elders did—especially, the receiving of prizes.

Good many cheers to those children who won them!

* * * *

THE RITE OF WRITING RIGHT

Write we know is written right,
When we see it written write;
But when we see it written wright,
We know 'tis not then written right;
For write to have it written right,
Must not be written right nor wright;
Nor yet should it be written rite;
But write—for so 'tis written right.

—Sent by Sis. Ruby Taylor.

* * * *

THE SCHOOL UNDER THE SEA

(A Story),

It was kept by the oldest merman of all and every little merchild had to go to it every day, except on Sundays.

The merchildren loved going to school, and for every lesson they said properly, they got a lump of sea-rock. Such jolly stuff! The lessons they learned were every sort of swimming and diving; reading, and writing, and doing sums. And they learned dancing and singing, but not cooking, for the sea people never have fires and eat all their food uncooked.

The mergirls learned to dress prettily in sea-weeds, and the boys learned to make things out of corals and to build houses of coral rock. And the lessons were very short, so no one ever got tired.

And every term, the Sea King and Sea Queen, and the little princes and princesses, came and gave away the prizes. So the school under the sea was really awfully like schools above the sea.

There was one thing different, though; none of the merchildren ever quarrelled. Somehow, they all got on together quite well, and so the head-master had no cane and there were no punishments.

How did they get their books? Quite easily; they had printers who printed them on great smooth sheets of seaweed. And the cattlefish gave them all the ink they wanted, ever such black ink it was. And sharp bits of coral made pencils for writing with on shells or pieces of slate.

—Sent by Bro: Moti H. Belani.

* * * *

PRIZES

The two above contributors will get eight annas each.

To decipher the queer poetry written in a code, use the next letter of the alphabet in each case: for Z, read A: and the verse will read thus:—

Pay goodly heed, all you who read;
And beware of saying, "I can't";
'Tis a cowardly word, and apt to lead;
To idleness, folly, and want.

Sisters Kamala, Malti, Khatun, Norma, and Brothers Harakhchand, Candade, Sankaran, and George sent the right answer and will get eight annas each.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Another prize competition and replies to the letters of sisters and brothers will be published next Sunday: Please, do look for them.

Forms have been despatched and the urgent enquiries replied individually to all those who asked for them, enclosing sufficient postage.

Some friends who are joining the Association as Associates as they are too big to join either as Members or as Companions, would do good by trying to enrol others and form groups or branches.

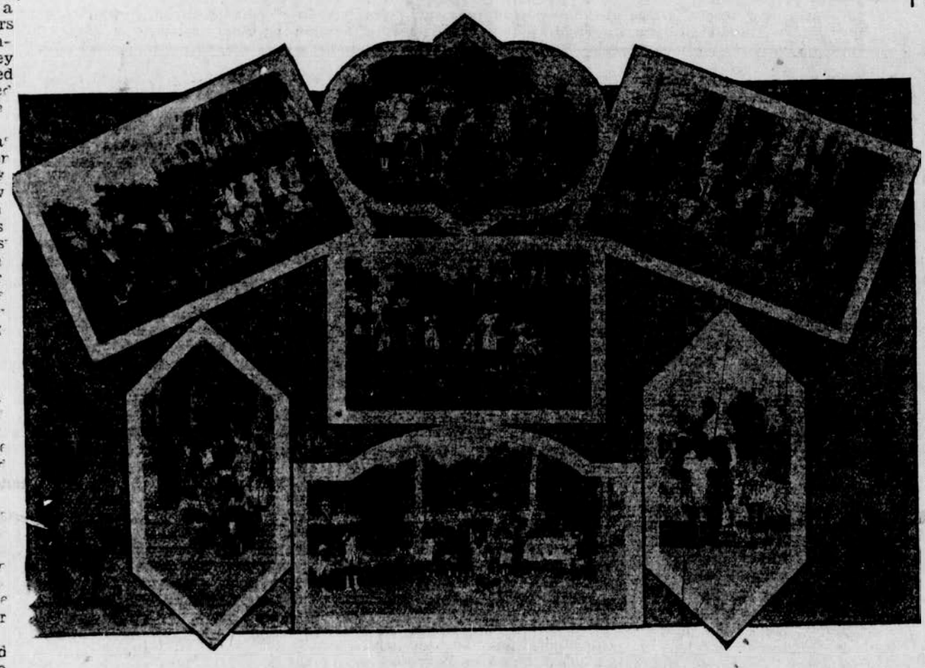
The All-India Children's Association aims at imparting education through entertainment. And it is a sacred duty of every parent and guardian to enroll his or her children in this great Brotherhood.

If you want to know fuller information about the Association, let us know the age of the child who would be enrolled, and please send us a three-pice stamp to cover the postage, and we shall be only too glad to send you all that is needed for the purpose.

Address all communications to:—
Dada—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

You don't know probably—but you can make everybody your friend if you have a desire to: Specially the children—well, they are the greatest friends. Leave them between themselves, whatever their caste, colour, creed, nationality or language is: They will understand one another, they will be each other's best friends. And the above photograph received from abroad is a sure proof to convince that even the bitterest enemies can be greatest friends:—How do you appreciate the cat giving a kiss of love to the rat?



Some of the various dances and activities of the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari (incorporated in the All-India Children's Association), which were very much liked by the distinguished lady visitors who had assembled there on account of the All-India Women's Conference. Shrimati Sarojini Devi herself joined the children in their Cat-Dance.

ATHLETES ALL!

Nazi Germany Bids Fair To Become World's Greatest Sports Nation

Thirty-eight athletes for every sqare mile of the country.....

That is the state of sport today in Germany.

Germany to-day is the greatest sports nation in the world. Sport occupies a place in the life of the people unprecedented in any country before, writes Mr. T. D. Richardson in the "Sunday Express".

The phenomenon is not spontaneous. It is the product of a great and skilful propaganda. The whole thing is Government-made.

A few years ago Germany was regarded as a physically decadent country.

Now the number of enrolled members of athletic clubs in Germany exceeds 7,000,000.

It is possible to be in Germany for months without meeting a single young man or woman who is not in the sports movement.

EXIT THE LOAFERS

The street corner loafer has disappeared. The Nazi Sports Legions are really a Government department.

Every member—and this in Germany means practically every young man and woman in the country—is under the control and direction of the Reich sports leader.

The sports leader is a personage of supreme importance. He is a Minister with a seat in the Cabinet.

He is the field-marshal, and he appoints generals to command every branch of sport. There are, for instance, the golf leader, the football leader, and the swimming leader.

Acceptance of these appointments is compulsory. No one offered the jobs may refuse, though the responsibilities are enormous and there is no pay. Indeed the leader is put to considerable private expense.

All over Germany magnificent sports stadiums have been built. Not stadiums for watching, but practising sport.

There is a stadium in every town of any size in Germany today.

They have been beautified with lavish care. Wherever possible they are embowered in trees. There are always gay expanses of flowers.

There are broad green lawns for sunbathing around the swimming pools, the terraces are adorned with many coloured umbrellas and tables where food and drink are served.

There are some with racing tracks and open-air theatres.

Every German can use these wonderful stadiums for 2d. or 3d., with a small additional charge for the use of a changing cabin.

Some places have two or three stadiums. At a big city on a summer day you may see 15,000 people exercising together.

FUN FOR ALL

Any one can come in, change into sports clothes, go into the arena, and join in the fun.

The Government discourage nudists, but in these State exercise centres the minimum of clothing is advocated.

At a sports meeting at the Frankfurt stadium thousands of athletes took part. It was necessary to run heats throughout the week to eliminate enough competitors for the finals on Saturday and Sunday to be of manageable proportions. This was a purely local effort.

Having built the stadiums the Government make ingenious efforts to ensure that the people shall visit them.

Hundreds of thousands of bicycles are given to the unemployed when they are enrolled in any kind of athletic club.

MAN BEHIND IT

In the Ruhr the non-athlete is frowned upon, some employers going to the length of refusing to sign insurance cards which have not been stamped by the stadium authorities.

One of the principal features in the new German sports scheme is the corps of super-athletes bred by the Government to be the shock troops of the movement.

One or more of these is in charge at each stadium.

They are turned out by a school in Berlin.

They must pass examinations of character, in athletic performance, anatomy, and massage.

Sport is the greatest interest in the lives of millions of young Germans. They devour sports news avidly.

A report of a British football match will occupy as much as a column in a German paper.

Who are the men behind the German sport revolution? Apart from Hitler, the inspiration comes from the Reich sports leader, Herr von Tschammer und osten.

He has been one of the best all-round sportsmen in Germany.

"JIMMY" THOMAS SHEDS MINISTERIAL DIGNITY

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, the Dominions Secretary, shed his ministerial dignity to play ring-a-ring-a-roses and pull crackers with his grand-children at a Christmas party with his family given at his London home.

A Letter, Worth Reading

DEAR SIR,

The medicines which you sent for have been used. The results are as following.

SUPARI PAK	Has benefitted. It is a good medicine.	This medicine cures all female diseases and makes women healthy and strong. Price 20 tolas Rs. 1-6-0.
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SCORPION STING CURE	Was tried on one patient. It proved efficacious.	The application over the stung part instantly gives relief. Price Re. 0-8-0; half 0-4-0.
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A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi

France Before The Great Revolution

(BY PROSCOS.)

(The first article on the French Revolution was published in the "Sunday Chronicle" dated the 16th December.)

The French Revolution of 1789-94 is one of the most important landmarks in human history. It is not a mere colourful event in French history, but a critical period which marked the culmination of a historical crisis created by two fundamental causes—a situation created by the autocracy of kings, and the injustice and inequalities imposed by a socio-economic system, Feudalism. The French Revolution dealt the death blow to the feudal system just as the Russian Revolution of 1917 shook the foundations of Capitalism.

The story of the French Revolution is the chronicle of a series of most confused and intricate events which resulted from innumerable complex ideas and many conflicting interests between the overthrow of monarchy and the days of the Convention, the Assembly, the Consulate, the Directory up to the triumph of reaction leading to the Restoration and then the final establishment of the Republic. It is a fascinating story, full of lessons and warnings for posterity revealing that the Revolution was not a mere hysterical expression of excited emotions, but it originated in fundamental causes which led to inevitable effects which eventually helped to create a new socio-economic political structure. It was a deliberate attempt of the French people to remove within a short period a social, economic and political order which had existed for centuries, and which instead of contributing to the general welfare of the maximum number, created a condition of poverty, injustice and inequality in the French nation.

POWER OF IDEAS

Revolutions are made possible by sincere and brave leaders who preach and practice new principles and ideas pertaining to the general good, but such revolutions are impossible to achieve unless the general situation is ripe to enable the ideas to permeate into the people and rouse them to fearless and determined action. Ideas are but seeds, they need a good sower, and the proper soil to assure a harvest.

Locke, Rousseau, Jacques Roux, Montesqieu, Frudhonne, Sieyecles Rabout, Varlet, Chalier, the Encyclopaedists, the Jacobins and a host of others gave the ideas around which the revolution was carried out by its heroes like Marat, Robespiere, Danton, Desmoullin, Maillard and the thousands who formed the armies of the "sans Cullotes". But what the Revolution achieved could never have been possible if the people had not been willing to accept the ideas and follow their leaders. This willingness to struggle was the inevitable culmination of a period of famine, war, poverty and the autocracy of the feudal system. During the revolution the ideas and the leaders were but the brain which guided the destinies of the period, and the triumph of the cause entirely depended upon the willingness of the people.

France before the Revolution presented a most terrible and tragic picture. The people groaned under unbearable taxation imposed by the State, rents and levies exacted by the feudal lords, the tithes demanded by the clergy, and forced labour imposed by all the three masters of the realm. Poverty laid its grip on the people and in 1777 more than one million persons were officially declared beggars. Bread riots broke out in the cities and spread to the towns.

THE POOR GROUND DOWN

The peasants bore silently the terror of Louis. They paid without complaint for the luxuries of his court, and the smaller aristocrats exacted from the serfs their last sou to please their master. It is not possible to write down all the taxes that were paid by the peasantry. They paid for the right of marriage, baptism and burial; on everything they bought and sold; they paid the seignorial dues in money, grain, poultry, food-stuffs and fruits. They paid for the use of the implements, the mill and the wine-press and even the bake-house and the wash-house; and finally they made contributions of nuts, mushrooms, linen and thread and innumerable other articles for the lords' household. The taxes paid amounted to more than two-thirds of their total incomes. The Statutes of Labour imposed work in the fields of the lords without payment, work in their chateaux and gardens, they had even to beat the frogs in the ponds. The peasants were serfs in the truest sense of the term, and they were chained to the soil for ever. There were three hundred thousand such 'mainmortables' in France according to Bonceford, and besides there were thousands more who were attached to the lords in many ways like personal humiliating obligations, the 'soete' or actual forced labour; payments in money, in kind and in work; payments of quit rent, field rent, over-rent, manorial and emphetutic, champetry, tasque, terrage, agrier and others; the land tax and the fines on sales and tax on inheritance; and more levies arising from monopolies and the administration of justice in the shape of taxes and fines.

The poor in the towns fared no better. They paid perpetual tribute as redemption to their former masters and the 'don gratuit' or gift to the King. Then, there were the royal taxes, provincial contributions, tollgates, fines, the salt-tax, feudal taxes, the poll-tax, the twentieths and the 'taille' or gifts to the lords and ecclesiastical levies which all combined to impoverish the people and drive them into the surging ranks of the discontended.

FRIVOLOUS NOBILITY

On the other side there was the King, the court and the aristocracy, frivolous, selfish mass of humanity. The Court in its passion for pleasures and luxuries failed to notice the storm which was gathering and which was eventually to sweep them out of the sacred land of France. The gay King, divinely ordained master of his people's destiny gambled away the wealth, honour and prestige of France.

The bishops and the ministers had appropriated to themselves a large portion of France, and they waxed fat at the expense of the people. Over and above their income from land, they collected tithes, levies and fines. The income of the church in 1789 was a 120 million livres in tithes, 80 millions in income from property worth two hundred millions, and 30 millions as subsidy from the State. The clergy indulged in luxuries which rivalled in expenditure of the richest nobles and princes.

In the midst of this glaring contrast of abysmal poverty and flaunting wealth lived the middle class, the calculating intellectuals These were later to become the Girondes. Led by Mirabeau, Brissot, Lafayette, Roland and Condercet, they first inflamed the people against Royalty and then they planned to gain political power for themselves. Their class consciousness was awakened, they had imbibed the theories of economists and statesmen. The English middle-class was their inspiration, they wanted a constitutional king and a Parliamentary form of Government based on property, freedom of trade and commerce.

CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION

This was the condition of France that Louis ruled absolutely, autocratically and in the sole interest of the Court and the Nobility. He chose his ministers for the single purpose of extorting revenues, and when these Neckers failed to achieve this purpose he drove them out without reward or gratitude. The actual administration of the country was left to the corrhpt monipalities which seldom met, their functions being saddled on the Registrars who thrived on bribes and corruptions. Whole towns came to be governed by five or six families who divided the revenues between themselves, and who distributed the offices amongst their relatives. The mayors and officials in the days of famine traded in corn and meat and amassed vast fortunes in contracts and speculation. They secured monopolies, dominated the courts, bribed the soldiers and created a situation which a revolution alone could save.

Starved, misery-stricken and exploited, the people had not lost hope. On the contrary these very conditions inspired them to enthusiasm and action. They began to discuss and plan, form clubs and institutions where they invited the middle classes to become their friends, philosophers and guides. They discussed Rousseu, Locks and the American Revolution, and they thirsted for new ideas, new ways, new methods to achieve those abstract principles—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

THE REVOLT

Neither the leaders nor the people had any idea as to the type of society they were to build, and the kind of economic and political relations that were to bind all men together. They delved in theories and abstract principles, to them Rousseau's dream of a 'Natural order' was a reality, and the unknown, undefined implications of those three words "La Libere, l'Equalite, Fraternite" was a panacea for all their ills. The story of the French Revolution is a tale of heroic deeds, mad passions, tragic disillusionments. The middle classes, the poor, the aristocracy and even members of Royalty like the King's brother and the Duke d'Orleans combined to overthrow the king. But once the King was brought a prisoner from Versailles, the differences emerged in all their furies. Mirabeau sold himself to the King, Lafayette conspired to take Paris, the Girondes led by Brissot and Roland attacked the Revolutionists and the 'Mountain' Party under the triumvirate of Marat, Robespiere and Danton, for not immediately standing up for the sanctity of their property and the preservation of law and order. In the midst of this confusion arose the Left Extremists, the 'Enrages' party led by Chevalier and Varlet demanding an end of property right and complete overthrow of the middle classes. The Revoblution marched from the overthrow of the King, to the Assembly, the Convention, the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, and the reaction and the Restoration to the final establishment of the Republic; and this tragic and yet heroic period covered nearly a century, marked by rebellions, insurrections, counter-revolutions, intrigues, invasions, yet finally achieving two great ends—the end of Monarchy and the overthrow of Feudalism.

WANDERING GERMAN MINSTRELS

Wandering German bands are a permanent institution in that country, and not all of them make bad music. Here are four young men, photographed in Dhamerhaven, who might prosper in Vaudeville if they were in London or America.

HEALING BY MUSIC

(Continued from page 9)

healthy pastime. In the first instance it accelerates or quickens the blood flow, revitalizes the tissues, eliminates toxins and other poisonous wastes. It gives one a general feeling of well-being, without any too strenuous exercise to obtain this.

Singing has a marked effect on the organs of breathing. It undoubtedly strengthens the lungs and throat. By a purely mechanical process it expands the chest and puts an end to any vicious habits of breathing through the open mouth, instead of through the nose. It is a well-known fact that pulmonary and chest complaints, as well as catarrh, are rare among singers. Indeed I have known some doctors to say that singing not only prevents chest complaints, but iet may be also used as a curative measure against them.

EFFECT ON DIGESTION.

The digestive processes also come in or their share of benefit. In 1881, Dr. Walter H. Walshe, of London, wrote a treatise, "Singing Physiologically Estimated," wherein he stated that singing is of marked benefit in jaundice, liver complaints and indigestion. It aids in extracting the nutritive elements of food and facilitates digestion. This is easily explained by the fact that singing involves deep breathing, and deep breathing leads to considerable oxidation of body tissue, and this in turn occasions hunger and increases the appetite.

Teachers of singing have always held that the appetite and digestion of children being trained to sing are always superior to non-singers. And the late Professor Philip Ames, of Durham, said that his boys had the "appetites of horses and the digestion of ostriches." We have here a sort of double action, the mechanical exercise of the muscles of the abdomen, and deep singing which increases the amount of oxygen absorbed and in this way improves the blood.

Singing is by no means appreciated only among the so-called civilized races as a good medicine. Many visitors to Indian villages have noticed that it is a habit with many of the medicinemen of the tribes to sing while administering their herbs. When questioned they answered that their singing made the herbs more effective. In fact, there were medicine men who dispensed with the herbs altogether and depended entirely upon their vocal music in curing the patient.

Among the Chippeaw Indians there is a song which contains the following incantation: "You will recover, you will walk again. It is I who say it. My power is great." This is a song which is supposed to have great powers in restoring a person to the use of his legs.

Among the Yuma Indians the medicine man sings at least four songs before he is expected to obtain any relief for his patient. It seems that after the fourth song the patient begins to experience some benefit. The Sioux medicine man has a more elaborate musical-medical system. He has a song for almost every known ailment: a song to cure headaches, one for children's ailments, another for setting a fractured leg. The Papago Indians of Arizona also have a similarly elaborate musical curing treasure house. It is belief that healing songs are given to them by certain birds and animals.

The medicine man sings his song four times, after which there is a pause. Then, if necessary, the song is repeated four times again. While he sings he beats a drum or shakes a rattle. There is a well-defined rhythm to the drumming or rattling which has not a little power in energizing a patient exhausted from disease. The Indians are masters of rhythm, and they realized many years ago that rhythm is a powerful means of influencing the human body.

GOOD MUSIC MEANS GOOD HEALTH.

From the evidence before us it can be stated that music has a well-defined influence on all the organs of the human body, and in this fashion exerts a profound effect on human health. Good music means good health. Dr. Ingegnieros, after devoting many years to the study of the effects of music on health, declared that (1) musical stimuli, like all sensorial excitations, determine an increase in general physiological activities of the body; (2) musical stimuli in certain well-known conditions determine the transient functional reactions in the organism that characterize an emotion; (3) physiologically, functional reactions that are specific of musical emotion do not exist. It is a matter of reactions common to the emotions in general determined by music under certain conditions.

In conclusion it might be stated that music exerts its influence on the body in the following ways:

1. Music increases metabolism
2. It may increase or decrease muscular energy according to the type of music played.
3. It increases breathing activity.
4. It produces marked changes on on the blood pressure and the circulation of the blood.
5. It lowers the threshold for sensory stimuli of different modes.

WOMEN SOLDIERS FOR TURKEY?

Turkish women may ultimately be privileged to help fight their nation's wars as well as decide its public policies.

Agitation in favour of accepting women for enlistment in the Turkish army gained headway in some official circles in the wake of action by the National Assembly granting woman suffrage and declaring the sex eligible for election to the Chamber of Deputies. It was recalled that Turkish women fought side by side with their men folk in Anatolia during the Turco-Greek War of 1922.

Simultaneously with their enfranchisement women teachers were warned by the Ministry of education against the use of rouge or powder. Their male associates were notified to shave their beards.

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When Queen Nurjahan Was Sentenced To Death

Jahangir, Her Royal Spouse, Did Not Hesitate To Confirm Order Of Execution, To Demonstrate His Love Of Strict Justice

In a lecture recently delivered by him at the Dacca University, Dr. M. Islam Borah, M. A., Ph. D. has sought to correct the wrong impressions about the personality of the Emperor Jahangir, son of Akbar the Great, created by unsympathetic and misleading accounts of his career given by some of the European historians, who have portrayed him as a ruler given over mostly to wine and women. Dr. Borah shows not only what a versatile character Jahangir was, but also that he was a true humanitarian and lover of justice. We reproduce below some interesting extracts from the lecture bearing on the Emperor's last trait.

One of the best traits of Jahangir was the possesion of a very srong desire for the dispensation of justice among his subjects. His idea of justice was above all personal relations. He says: "Kingship regards neither son nor son-in-law. No one is a relation to a king." "In counsels on State affairs and government, it often happens that I act according to my own judgment and prefer my own oounsel to that of others." When Sa'id Khan was appointed Governor of the Punjab, Jahangir sent him this message: "My justice would not put up with oppression from any one and that in the scales of equity neither smallness nor greatness was regarded. If after this any cruelty or harshness should be observed on the part of his people he would receive punishment without favour." It seems that he acted on these principles and did not allow his will to be subordinated to the seifish interest of his advisers as long as he retained his health and vigour. To protect the subjects from the oppression of his officers, he introduced that famous chain of justice attached to one of his palaces, by means of which any oppressed person might ring him up and obtain redress. It was probably instituted after the model of the Sasanian king of Persia, Nawshirwan the Just, who had fastened a similar chain in his palace for a similar purpose.

King Gustav of Sweden presented last month the 1934 Nobel Prize for Literature to Luigi Pirandello, the Italian author and playwright (right) and the Prize for Drama to Dr. Selma Lagerlof, the Swedish author (left) in Stockholm.

TRIAL OF NURJAHAN

If we are to believe the statement made by Wala-Daghistani the author of Riazush-Shuara, about Jahangir's trial of Nurjahan for a charge of murder then the sense of his justice would be unparalleled in the history of the world. He says that one day while Nurjahan was walking on the terrace of her palace, it happened that a passer by gazed at her. At this the empress became enraged and shot the man dead. When the matter was reported to the emperor, he immediately directed Quazi Nurullah Shustari to investigate the case and punish the culprit according to law. The Qazi found Nurjahan guilty of murder and sentenced her to death and the order of her execution was confirmed by the emporor. But in the meantime Nurjahan managed to compromise the case by a payment of two lakhs of rupees as blood-money to the relations of the deceased. After the compromise of the case, Jahangir went to Nurjahan and said in a pathetic tone: "O, Begum, if you were killed what would have become of me." In the declining state of his health when Nurjahan obtained her ascendancy over him, he never allowed her to interfere in the dispensation of his justice. Once a widow complained against Muqarrab Khan for the education of her daughter and her consequent death in the hand of some of his servants at Cambay. Jahangir investigated into the case and finding Muqarrab Khan guilty of abatement of the crime, reduced his Mansab by one half, and made an allowance to the aggrieved woman. On another occasion on the receipt of certain representations against the inhuman conduct of Abdullah Khan, the governor of Ahmedabad, he degraded him from his Mansab and confiscated from his Jagir a valuable portion the income of which amounted to seven million 'dams.' His punishments, with the exception of a few instances given in an abnormal state of mind, were generally tempered with mercy. He forbade the cutting off the nose or ears of any culprit, and took a vow by the throne of God never to take recourse to this sort punishment. He was generally cool in his deliberations and considerate in his judgment. On one occasion, he sentenced a person to death on the suspicion of high treason. But on further considerations he found that the man deserved a lesser punishment and he commuted the sentence of death to that of mutilation of the feet. But before the commutal sentence could reach the executioner, the pdisoner was put to death. Jahangir was very much aggrieved at this rash action of his and then issued an order: "Whenever an order was given for any one's execution, notwithstanding that the commands were imperative, they should wait till sunset before putting him to death. If up to that time no order for release arrived, he should be capitally punished."

RELIGIOUS VIEWS

Jahangir followed Akbar in the toleration of other religions with this difference that the former muddled too much in theology and wanted to force his opinion on others, whereas the latter allowed others to follow their own beliefs and creeds without any interference from the State. In the sixth year of his accession, he issued a Firman to the provincial governors not to force Islam on any individual against his will. This injunction is entirely in keeping with the teachings of the Quran. His toleration of Hindu religions and some favour showed to the Christians and veneration to Christ and the Virgin led many a credulous European Christians to invent fantastic theories as to the religious beliefs of Jahangir. These Christians were totally ignorant of the law, that Islam lays down —to live peacefully with the people of the Book (i. e., followers of revealed religions) and to venerate the person of Christ and the Virgin; and coming from a Continent with the idea of notorious religious persecutions of mediaeval Europe still fresh in their mind, they could not reconcile their religious susceptibilities with Jahangir's observation of holidays and doing "all ceremonies with gentiles." Hence their puerile and fantastic records which are based mostly on bazar gossips. Jahangir might have violated the so-called orthodox traditions, which are un-Islamic, but he never violated the fundamental principle of Islam and the catholic spirit it enjoys. On Friday eve the Sabbath of the Muslims, he used to associate with the 'Ulama' the learned men of Islam, and the Darweshes the recluse. He used to visit the shrines of Muslim saints and spend a considerable amount of money on the anniversary festival of Shaykh Salim and others, and held these holy places in very great esteem. He would often hold conversation with living saints and distribute money through them among the poor and the needy, and attend the assembly of 'Sama' and 'wajid' (ecstatic dance of the mystics). His association with a Hindu Darwesa of Ujain named Jadrup was very cordial and intimate. He says:

"I had frequently heard that an austere Sannyasi named Jadrup many years ago retired from the city of Ujjain to a solitary corner and employed himself in the worship of the true God. I had great desire for his acquaintance, and when I was at the capital of Agra, I was desirous of sending for and seeking him. In the end thinking of the trouble it would give him, I did not send for him. When I arrived at the neighbourhood of the city (Ujjain), I alighted from the boat and went 1/8 'kos' on foot to see him..... He does not desire to associate with men, but as he has obtained great fame people go to see him. He is not devoid of knowledge, for he has thoroughly mastered the science of Vedanta which is the science of Sufism. I conversed with him for six 'gharis' he spoke well, so much as to make a great impression on me. My society also suited him."

Jahangir paid several visits to this hermit at Ujjain and Mathura, and on every occasion both of them were delighted in their conversation on spiritual topics. The sage once remarked:

"In what language can I return thanks for this gift of Allah that I am engaged in the reign of such a just king in the worship of my own Deity in ease and contentment, and that the dust of discomposure from any accident settles not on the skirt of my purpose."

The emperor also says:

"I heard many sublime words of religious duties and knowledge of divine things. Without immoderate praise, he sets forth clearly the doctrine of wholesome Sufism, and one can find delight in his society."

In another place, he says:

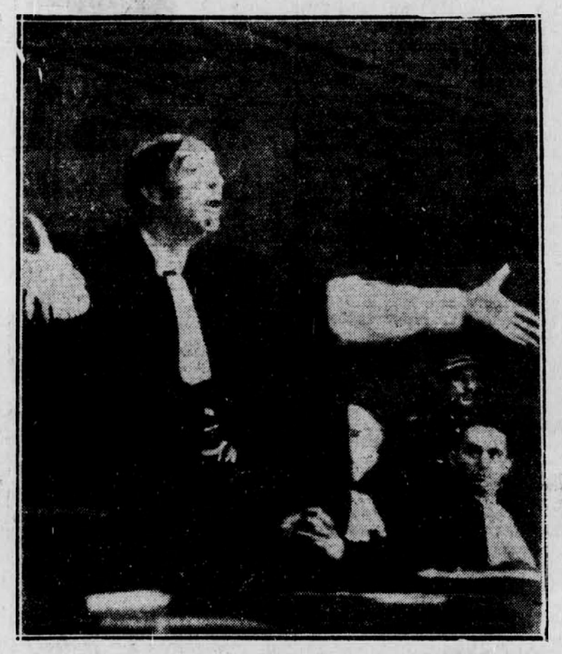
"In truth, his existence is a great gain to me; one can be greatly benefited and delighted."

These statements prove that Jahangir's learning towards ecclecticism is due to his frequent visits to these saints, and he was greatly influenced by Jadrup.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS HINDUISM

His attitude towards Hinduism was that of a benevolent neutrality. To please the Hindu subjects, he would take equal interest in the Hindu festivals of Dashara, Sivaratri and Rakshi with those of Mus'im by holding social intercourse with the Jogis He goes into the details of Hindu caste system and often converse with the Pundits about their religion but popular beliefs and dogmas never appeal to his mind. He holds the votaries of idolatry as the wanderers in the desert of error.' But inspite of these convictions, he never harassed the Hindu population. He had visited the temples of Brindaban, Hardwar, and Kangra and gave 'alms in cash and goods' to the Brahmins and jogis. The only instance of his so-called religious persecution pointed out by some historians was the execution of the Sikh Guru Arjun. But the history of this incident clearly shows that the execution of the Guru was not due to Jahangir's intolerance of his religion but to the part the Guru played in the revolt of Prince Khusru by giving the rebel prince an enormous sum for the execution of his plan. Jahangir rather tried to be lenient with the Guru and at first imposed upon him a heavy fine for his offence of high treason. But when Arjun had refused to pay the fine, Jahangir was compelled to sentence him to take the highest penalty of law, It was the trial of a person charged with the commission of a definite offence against the person of the king and the established law of the land. The personal beliefs and religion of the Guru had nothing to do with it. Even at the modern time if a person is accused of such an offence he can never escape the highest penalty of law, although he occupies the highest position.

THE PLEA THAT WAS UNAVAILING



MAITRE MAURICE GARCON, the famour French Lawyer, with arms flung wide in an eloquent gesture as he pleaded for Hyacinthe Danse at Liege, Belgium. Danse, described as a "magician," was found guilty of murdering his old teacher, Father Haut, a priest, at Liege. Two days before this crime he murdered his 82-year-old mother and his mistress Armande Comtat, in a villa at Boullay-les-Troux in France. Fearing the guillotine and knowing that there is no death penalty in Belgium, Danse fled across the frontier, confessed his crimes to Father Haut —and shot him. Then he gave himself up to the police. His ruse succeeded. The death sentence has been automatically commuted to life imprisonment.

WORLD OF SCIENCE

New Star Makes Its Advent

"Nova Herculis 1934" Blazes Forth Into Sudden Glory

Every dog has its day, and every star its night, or at least a reasonable chance that at some time in the aeons of stellar history it will blaze forth into sudden glory and fill the world with wonder (writes the "Manchester Guardian"). Now it is the turn of "Nova Herculis 1934," as in 1572 it was the privilege of that dazzling star "Nova Cassiopeiae," noticed by Tycho Brahe and afterwards held to be prophetic of the fortunes of Gustavus Adolphus; or of that "nova stella in pede Serpentarii," chronicled by Kepler, which blazed forth in 1604 and brightened the heavens for a whole year before finally disappearing; or, to come to nearer times of "Nova Pictoris," on which our own Astronomer Royal consolidated his reputation Every star apparently has its chance, for Equity has long ruled over the heavenly drama. Whether we accept the average of once in every 50,000 million years calculated by Sir James Jeans in his second edition, or the much more radical estimate of once in every 400 million years given in his third, may not at first sight appear to matter. We are no more likely to be here in 400 million years than in 50,000 million. But stop! How many of the 400 million years have already gone? Astronomers, with that uncontrolled desire to make our flesh creep which marks so many of their utterances, tell us that there is no evidence of our sun having been a nova for at least 1,000 million years. Perhaps its time is already overdue, and even to-morrow it may be fated to break its bands and burst forth into a new brilliance. Local pride in our corner of the universe can hardly prevent darkling fears. For new stars at their maximum reach a temperature of 67,000 degrees and send forth 25,000 times our sun's present radiation; so woe betide any poor little planet which happens to be in the way!

Let astronomers do their own worrying! If we gave thought to all the accidents that might slit the thin-spun thread of life on this earth, existence would not be tolerable. Whatever may happen to our own ruling star in the near or distant future, to-day "Nova Herculis 1934" tops the bill. Our first consideration on

This pendent world, in bigness as a Star
Of smallest Magnitude close by the Moon

must be to give our applause to the player who now struts before the footlights of heaven. Let us not be churlish in doing so, for in a short time his part will be over. Indeed, but let it be only whispered, by Greenwich or Central European or any other time on this earth the explosion we are now seeing probably took place, and ended, some 2,000 years ago. Astronomers are already paying their homage, and from countless observatories telescopes now point to "Nova Herculis" like so many hoses directed to a heavenly conflagration.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

A British manufacturer has brought out a device for protecting sleep-walkers, according to Dr. E.E. Free, of New York, quoted in "Electronics." It consists of a beam of invisible ultra-violet light and a photoelectric cell. When the somnambulist begins his walk, his body intercepts the beam falling on the cell. The latter then throws a relay, ringing an alarm.

* * * *

All-metal vacuum tubes for industrial and power purposes, overcoming the disadvantages of fragile glass tubes, have been developed, it was announced recently by O.W. Pike and G.F. Metcalf, of the General Electric Company, in "Electronics." Not only are the metal tubes sturdier, but they cost less, especially the types in which the outer metal envelope serves as an electrode.

* * * *

A small device which enables a physician to magnify the sound of the human heart 100 times and to tune in on the particular heart sounds he wishes to hear has been developed, making use of two new-type vacuum tubes each the size of a peanut. The device was first produced by the Western Electric Company to aid a medical student whose poor hearing prevented him from using a stethoscope.

* * * *

The mysterious "Great Red Spot of Jupiter," which is large enough to contain three or four spheres the size of the earth, and seems to wander more or less at will on the planet's surface, probably is an island of solid frozen ammonia afloat on an ocean of hydrocarbon, possibly liquefied ethane, ethylene, or acetylene, it was suggested by Arthur Adel, of the University of Michigan, and Dr. V.M. Slipher, of Lowell Observatory, recently in "The Physical Review."

GIANT ELECTRO-MAGNET

Action Is Expected To Equal 6,000,000 Volts

The assembly of one of the world's largest electromagnets has recently been completed at the Electrosila Works, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. The magnet, which weighs forty tons, is part of an atom-bombardment apparatus to be installed at the Radium Institute at Leningrad. It has a diameter of one meter, and is made of chemically pure iron, containing only a fraction of 1 per cent. of carbon.

Because of this purity the magnet is expected to have a magnetic tension of 15,000 Gauss units in the 40-millimeter span between the poles. Although the electrical tension in the span will not exceed 120 volts, the magnet's action is expected to attain an equivalent of 6,000,000 volts.

Electrons and protons brought within the influence of the magnetic field are expected to travel with speeds approaching that of light, it is stated, and will be utilised in this manner to bombard the nuclei of atoms.

The building of a magnet of this size is as difficult an engineering feat in its way as is the casting of a mirror for a large telescope. An idea of the difficulty is suggested by the fact that all the enormous surface of the poles had to be machine-planed to a precision limit of two-hundredths of a millimeter, and that a special insulation for the windings had to be worked out.

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"INDO-BRITISH AGREEMENT, MERE CODIFICATION OF EXISTING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES"

"Recognition Of India's Status As 'High Contracting Party' Achieved!"

The atmosphere wherein the Indo-British Trade Agreement has been concluded made it practically impossible to receive dispassionate consideration said Mr. H. P. Mody, interviewed by the "Associated Press".

If the Government of India had taken the Indian commercial opinion into the confidence as the Board of Trade appear to have done in regard to the British interests, and if the recent activities of Lancashire had not created any misunderstandings, the hostility manifested in certain quarters might have been avoided. Had the Government similarly ignored Indian opinion in this negotiations with Japan, I am certain that the Indo-Japanese Agreement might have received unqualified condemnation in every quarter. Government might have reflected on that and avoided a complicating situation.

Terms Analysed.

A careful analysis of the terms of the agreement does not warrant the conclusion that national interests have been surrendered. According to my interpretation, Indian industries will continue to receive protection in the same measure, and on the same principles which have prevailed during the last few years. Government retain freedom to impose revenue duties as and when they like, and the safeguarding of Iindustries Act will remain operative, and continue to be a feature of the fiscal policy of India. The principle of differential duties on which much criticism has been centred, is more in the nature of a formal affirmation of practice (which has been repeatedly recognised) than as a concession and valued privilege. It seems to me that, except in certain particulars the agreement carries the position no further than what exists to-day, and may be regarded as the codification of principles and practices of the last few years rather than a document conceding either country direct or immediate advantages.

Where Conflict Is Likely

Apart from the central features, I take exception to certain provisions which are calculated to lead to conflict between the British and Indian in either side.

There are two matters, to terests, if rightly interpreted on which I desire to draw attention at this stage. Article (111) 3 lays down that differential margins of duty, once established, shall not be altered to the detriment of United Kingdom goods. The implications of such a provision might be far-reaching and Indian opinion could not accept it unless it was abundantly clear that it will not fetter the right of India to impose or alter the duties in regard to the interests of the producer and consumer in accordance with the principles which have been well-defined and recognised by the Statute.

"Objectionable Features".

Another objectionable feature is that Government is to be bound to cause an inquiry to be made as to the appropriateness of the existing duties on a request from the British Government. Under the existing conditions there is nothing to prevent representations being made by any country in regard to the incidence of duties which will be levied against its products. But it is going beyond the necessities and equities of the case to require a Government not merely to receive representations but also to give effect to them by causing inquiries to be made. Such provision is bound to lead to conflict and no case has been made for its adoption. These and other matters will require careful consideration when the agreement will be laid before the legislature for consideration.

Principle Of Reciprocity

It will be doing no service to India to condemn outright the agreement which is largely followed on the lines of the engagements previously entered into and under which the benefits have accrued to this country, whether in larger or smaller measures, and which are aimed at carrying a stage further the principle of reciprocity and the method of good-will. It must surely be regarded as recognition of India's status as a high contracting party that the British Government should so publicly and unequivocally abandon the methods which it had pursued in the past, and should seek an understanding by negotiations conducted through channels recognised in the intercourse of modern Governments.—A.P.

"DISAPPOINTING ON THE WHOLE"

"Bartering Concessions Deplored By Cotton Trade League

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Dissatisfaction over the absence of provision for an immediate reduction in the duties on Lancashire goods entering India is voiced by the Cotton Trade League, after a meeting in Manchester. The league declared that the agreement, although registering a slight advance, on the previous position, was on the whole disappointing. It appeared to continue the mistaken policy hitherto followed by the British Government of exchanging definite concessions in immediate operation for vague unsubstantial promises, perhaps to be fulfilled in the distant future. British trade with India was in all fairness entitled to special terms, apart, altogether, from bartering concessions.—Reuter's Special.

"Financial News" On Conditions Of Goodwill

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

"The Financial News" says, Lancashire received the new trade agreement unenthusiastically, but it is no good criticising it because of its reservation providing for increase tariff on revenue plea. The only way by which such action can be avoided is by bettering Anglo-Indian relations.

The agreement will do something to ease the situation for, the proposals regarding Indian cotton alone will help to create fundamental conditions of goodwill.

A Conference of Ministers convened by the Nawab of Bhopal which met in Bombay recently will resume work at Delhi on 17th January and subsequent days. Sir Akbar Hydari who presided at the Bombay Conference will preside at the Delhi meeting.

WILLINGDON REGRETS

Political Situation Does Not Permit Him To Leave Headquarters

VICEROY'S CAMP, REWA, Jan. 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech at the banquet at Rewa on Friday, said: "I thank Your Highness most gratefully for the charming words with which you have proposed the health of my wife and myself for the acceptance of this distinguished gathering to whom our thanks are also due for the cordial manner in which the have received the toast.

"The cares of administration and the necessities of the political situation have made it difficult for me to leave the headquarters of Government and it is a matter of very real regret to me to feel that I have been unable to pay visits to many of your brother Princes whose friendship I have the privilege to claim after long years of close association during my life in different parts of your country.

Hopes For Future.

"I noticed when listening to your speech, that Your Highness with what, I am sure, was a characteristic desire to give my mind a rest during my all too short stay as your guest, carefully avoided all reference to the Reforms and the future Constitution of India. I intend to follow your excellent example. I would merely say that, unquestionably, difficult times lie ahead for all of us. I do not wish to exaggerate or to minimise them; but I have a very real belief in the sound common sense of the Princes and people of India, and it is with this belief firmly in my mind that I look forward with hope and confidence to the future.

"I have learnt with much interest the steps Your Highness is taking to keep yourself and your people abreast of modern movements through giving them the improvements and advantage of higher and technical education, and by an alteration in your revenue law, which will, let us hope, give increasing prosperity and comfort to your agricultural classes who form the large majority of the population of your State.

Rich Resources of State

"I sympathise cordially too with Your Highness in your desire to develop more thoroughly the rich natural resources of your State, of which you have spoken. You have told us that lack of railway communications has seriously impeded your efforts. As you are aware, the past years of depression have seriously curtailed all railway development.

"I am hopeful, however that we can look forward to a return of better times in the near future, and I can assure you that such representations as you may make in regard to any assistance we can give you in your efforts will be carefully and sympathetically considered.

"On behalf of all your guests assembled round this table I wish to express their grateful thanks for your welcome and generous hospitality.

Significant Event

"Twenty-five years of the reign of a Sovereign is a significant event in the life of any country, and how much more significant does it become when we realise that on May 6th of this year we shall celebrate this event in all countries that comprise the British Empire?

"Those years have as you say Sir, been identified with a period of progress of civilisation and of social and political advancement. His Majesty has, indeed, been to us all a trusted Sovereign and has set us all a magnificent example by his constant service for the welfare of his subjects."—A.P.

Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, the distinguished pianist of Bombay. The Golden Jubilee of her musical career was celebrated at a farewell recital, at the Town Hall, on Sunday (January 6.).

EJECTED FROM THEIR HOMES

Three Dohad Workers Ordered Out Of Quarters

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 11.

Three out of the five victimized workers of the B. B. & C. I Rly. Workshop, Freelandgunj have been ejected from their quarters by the Railway administration with the help of the local police. The workers, it appears, asked for some time during which they would find out a place of residence but to no avail and their luggage was cleared out of the quarters.

This unsympathetic attitude of the authorities has created great resentment amongst the workers.

NOMINATED TO ASSEMBLY

List Of Nine Officials Published

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The following officials have been nominated members of the Legislative Assembly:

Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. H. Kirpalani, Mr. L. Owen, Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, Mr. Pradymna Prasad Singh, Mr. D. H. C. Drake, Mr. W. I. Scott, Mr. B. W. Swithinbank and Mr. A. J. Raisman.

Nagpur Bye-Election.

The Nagpur division (non-Mahomedan) constituency of the Legislative Assembly has been called upon to elect a member on or before the March 4 vice Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, deceased.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Winter Session Begins On Feb. 11

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Official business of the Council of State will be transacted on February 11, when the Winter Session of the Council commences. Thereafter the meetings for official business will be held as the state of Government business may require.

His Excellency the Governor-General has allotted the following days for the transaction of non-official business, namely:—February 16, 25, 27 and March 7, 13 and 18.

Ballots for non-official business to be transacted on these days will be held on January 13, February 9, 11, 19, 25 and March 2 respectively.—United Press.

CHILD CHARGED WITH MURDER?

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

A child of seven charged with causing death of another child of six is being tried under section 394 I.P.C., says a Garhyasin message.

It transpires that while playing they came to blows so much so that the deceased was dealt a heavy blow that caused his death. —United Press.

"ALL WOMEN OF ONE NATIONALITY"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

"I am not an emotional woman. But I am thrilled. And the truth of a proverb in my country comes back to me. The proverb says 'God made men in different races, but women only of one nation' ", said Madame Halide Edib, the famous Turkish novelist in the course of a speech she made at a garden party of ladies given in her honour by Begum Ansari.

Amongst those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Begum Shah Nawaz, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Rustomjee Ferdoonji, Begum Mohamad Rafi, Mrs. Hanna Sen, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Asaf Ali Begum Habib Hussain, Miss Philipsborn, and others.— United Press.

"PEACEFUL MEANS" WILL DO?

Andhra Congress Rejects Amendment To Creed

BEZWADA, Jan. 11.

By a narrow majority of two votes the newly constituted Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has rejected the amendment of "Truthful and non-violent means" to the Congress constitution and expressed the opinion that the goal of the Congress should be the attainment of Swaraj for India by all "legitimate and peaceful means."

Mr. T. Prakasam has been elected President of the Committee, Mr. Nageswara Rao having vacated the Chair.—A. P.

RESETTLEMENT OF SOUTH KANARA

Madras Govt. Approve Proposals

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The Government of Madras have approved of the proposals for the re-settlement of the South Kanara District, excluding the Amindivi Islands.

Under the re-settlement the assessment on wet land will be increased by 12-1'2 per cent. The Government observe that the enhancement is moderate and that from the facts reported by the Special Settlement Officer, and increase of 18-3'4 per cent would have been justified.

In their order approving the re-settlement the Government have answered various representations made to them against the scheme.—United Press.

A London message says lady Irving widow of Sir Henry, died at Folkestone at the age of 91 after a long illness.

"I AM NOT AN EXILE"

Madame Halide Contradicts Press Reports

NEW DELHI, January 12.

Correcting certain inaccuracies which have appeared in the Press with regard to her biographical history, Madame Halide Edib makes the following Press statement:—

"I am deeply touched by the kind reception the Indian Press has given me from the moment I have set my foot on the Indian soil. I thank them all. But, I will be much obliged if they will insert my present statement in regard to two points which need a little explanation. I am not an exile. I can go back to Turkey at any moment. The reasons which make me live at the moment outside my country are not of the nature to interest the public. I have not been official adviser to any Ministry. I beg my Indian sisters and brothers to consider me as nothing but a writer of fiction and a private individual who is living the happiest moments of her life because of the affection and hospitality of India and Indians."—United Press.

PAST AND PRESENT HISTORY OF TURKEY

An Analysis Of Madame Halide's Lectures

NEW DELHI, January 12.

Madame Halide Edib's eight lectures to be delivered on eight different dates deal with the past and present history of Turkey, ancient and modern literature of Turkey and the position of women in the past and modern Turkey.

In the first series comprising four lectures she will speak on (1) Comparative view of Eastern and Western characteristics (2) Turks: the background of Eastern and Western contacts, (3) Ottoman Turks and Ottomanism. (4) Decline of Ottomanism, (5) Western penetration: the effects of the French Revolution, (6) Constitutional evolution of 1908, (7) the Great War, (8) Foreign occupation, nationalist rising and Sevres Treaty, (9) the Government of the Great National Assembly or the Turkish Convention: Abolition of Sultanate and Khalifate, (10) from the Turkish Convention to the Turkish Republic, (11) Separation of the Church and the State and minor reforms.—United Press.

Madame Halide's Lectures

DELHI (By Mail.)

The Extension Lectures of the Jamia Millia which are to be delivered by Mme. Halide Hanum will begin from January 15. Dr. Ansari will preside at the first lecture, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at the third, Mrs. Naidu at the fourth, Mahatmaji, in spite of his heavy work, has very kindly consented to preside at the second lecture, on January 19.—"National Call."

"AYODHYA DAY" AT PATNA

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 12.

In connection with the All-India Ayodhya Day, which was observed here, a public meeting was held at Mangle's Tank, Patna City.

A resolution strongly protesting against the imposition of special tax on Hindus of Ayodhya, when the matter was 'sub-judice' was adopted unanimously.

Rs. 10,000 FOR CATTLE RELIEF

PATNA, Jan. 12.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee at a meeting yesterday, Babu Rajendra Prasad presiding, sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for cattle relief in flood and earthquake affected areas.—United Press.

WON'T DISCUSS POLITICS

Madame Halide Appeals To Country To Accept Her As Lover Of India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Madame Halide, the well-known Turkish novelist, told a representative of the United Press that she did not like to discuss the politics either of India or Turkey as she was a writer of fiction, educationist, and above all else a thinker and dreamer.

The part she took in the political movement of Turkey before, during and after the War was a strange interlude. She took part in politics—perhaps a deciding part in many ways—not merely for the love of politics but because of the national danger with which her country was threatened. On occasions like that she could not remain in the dreamland of literary aloofness as the cause called forth the services of all men and women irrespective of their advocations life and temperament.

She appealed to India to accept her as a lover of India and one of the countless Turkish admirers of Mahatma Gandhi.

Madame Halide will stay here till the middle of the next month when she sets out on an All-India tour visiting among other places, Agra, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Peshawar and Lahore. She will leave Bombay for Paris on March 14.—United Press.

PUBLIC DENUNCIATION OF J. P. C. REPORT

Sind Congress Committee Fixes January 26

KARACHI (By Mail.)

That at least about 12,000 members be enrolled within three months time and the Congress Committees be organised in every village and town, where they do not exist to-day and some kind of constructive work be taken in hand were some of the important resolutions passed by the Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee.

The Council called upon all the Congress Committees in Sind to publicly denounce the J. P. C. Report on January 26.

The Council passed standing condolence resolution in respect of the deaths of Sjt. Sasmal and Abhyankar.

The Council concluded by considering the suggested amendment that the words "by legitimate and peaceful means" in the Congress creed be replaced by the words "by truthful and non-violent means". The amendment evoked much criticism and was eventually dropped.—United Press.

ANOTHER J. P. C. CHAMPION

MADRAS: Jan. 12.

Mr. M. Devadasan, M.L.C., has given notice of the following resolution for the next session of the Madras Legislative Council, in connection with the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report:—

This Council resolves to request His Majesty's Government through the Government of India to implement, without further delay, the new Reform, adumbrated in the Joint Committee's Report, as it is an advance on the present constitution, notwithstanding the defects contained in the proposals in the Report.—United Press.

Posed As Police To Extract Money From Harijans

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 12.

Two gentlemen of Hyderabad, who used to pose as Police Officers and harrass poor Harijans of the town have been arrested.

It is alleged that on every pay day, the accused came to their Busti and extorted money from them on the plea that they were gambling Some Congress workers who visited the Colony were informed of this nuisance and they eventually managed to secure the culprits.—United Press.

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